

THE
INTER-
NATIONAL
DRY-
FARMING
CONGRESS





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THE INTERNATIONAL DRY-FARMING CONGRESS

CONTAINING:

THE OFFICIAL CALL of the Seventh International Session, and Exposition, at Lethbridge, Alberta, October 19-26, 1912.

THE DRY-FARMING CONGRESS—its history, its aims, its successes.

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, last of the best great Canadian West—its resources, its development, its possibilities, and

The Agricultural and Industrial Districts of Southern Alberta.

*Published by the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Alberta, and
The Board of Control, of*

THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL DRY-FARMING CONGRESS

1912.

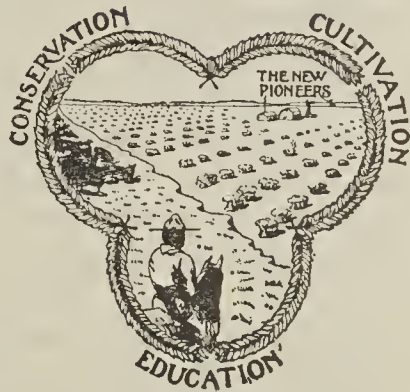
Edited by
CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS
Chief Publicity Commissioner
Province of Alberta

THE OFFICIAL CALL

*All Farmers are invited to
Participate in the World's Greatest
Agricultural Convention*

The Seventh International Dry-Farming Congress

*At Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada
October 19-26, 1912.*



THIS Congress of Farmers, the Greatest Agricultural Convention of the Time, will consist of Nine Sectional Conventions, as follows:

CONFERENCE ON SOILS, TILLAGE METHODS AND MACHINERY

Discussions on soils, their diseases, and treatment, the building of soils, conservation of fertility and moisture, tillage methods for all soils, climates and crops; special uses of machinery; a comparison of machines and results.

CONFERENCE ON CROPS AND CROP BREEDING

A study of home breeding of seeds; seed selection; discussions on crops and commercial profits, forage, fertilizers, etc.

CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL FORESTRY

A matter of vast import to the modern farmer is the establishment of windbreaks, protection for stock, beautification of the home, fuel supply, etc. What is being accomplished by governments for farmers and by farmers for themselves in many parts of the world will be covered in discussions, and methods of establishing shade and fruit trees under sub-humid conditions will be studied.

CONFERENCE ON LIVESTOCK AND DAIRYING

The recognized necessity of basing agricultural wealth upon diversified farming has made this section of the Congress of vast importance. Every phase of loss and gain in the production, breeding and maintenance of livestock for power, transportation, market, food, and dairy supply will be covered.

CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

This is the day when every progressive farmer realizes the value of educating the boys and girls to love, enjoy and profit by the farm. Much public discussion of the subject has shown the futility of expecting results without being able to present to congresses, parliaments, legislatures and political powers generally some concrete plan whereby intelligent and practical laws may be uniformly adopted looking to the establishment of vocational education in the public schools. This Conference will give opportunity to stimulate public sentiment in this movement.

CONFERENCE ON FARM MANAGEMENT

The vital and deciding point in the consideration of the profitableness of farm life is the bank account. Scientific business management is as necessary on the farm as in the mercantile establishment. The farmer who knows how to stop the leaks, drop money-losing crops, take on money-making crops, utilize his power, stock, feed and help to the best advantage, should have no fear of failure. These are all matters to be considered in the discussions before this section.

CONFERENCE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

To scientific exploration of the earth's surface the modern farmer owes most of the drought resistant plants. To scientific breeding and investigation the farmer is deeply indebted for increased acreage yields and crop improvement. This conference will be devoted to the work of research and will be of value to the scientifically inclined farmer.

CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS

This will be the second annual conference of the men who are giving their lives to the cause of agricultural science both in college and field. From every part of the world will come representative thinkers and teachers to discuss the problems confronting those workers in sub-humid districts or where drought is frequent. Sessions will be open to all delegates who wish to hear the addresses.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF FARM WOMEN (RURAL HOME SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRY-FARMING CONGRESS.)

Farmers are asked to bring their wives; women farm owners are asked to attend and participate; agricultural colleges are asked to send their home economics workers, field directors, etc., to assist. Some of the most noted rural home nurses, sanitation experts, domestic science, garden and poultry experts on the continent have accepted invitations to attend and participate, and every problem confronting the woman on the farm will be freely discussed along practical and helpful lines.

THE CONGRESS

THIS IS THE WORLD'S GREATEST GATHERING OF FARMERS, and the farmers themselves will predominate on the program.

Every nation in the world is interested and has been invited by the government of Canada to send delegates.

Many of the most notable men and women of the United States and Canada will appear on the general program of the Congress each evening.

The Congress will be formally opened Monday, October 21, at 11 a.m., by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, for the Government of Great Britain, and Honorable James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, as personal representative of President William Howard Taft.

DELEGATES.

THE INTERNATIONAL DELEGATES will include distinguished agriculturists of many countries. The Governors of some American States, and Government Officials of the Dominion of Canada and all Western Provinces will be in attendance.

Delegates may be appointed by Governors, Mayors, and all agricultural bodies and commercial organizations, BUT EVERY FARMER IS INVITED WITHOUT THE FORMALITY OF CREDENTIALS AND ALL DISCUSSIONS WILL BE OPEN TO FARMERS.

DRY-FARMING MEANS BETTER FARMING

Every civilized country in the world is now studying the tillage and cropping methods taught by the International Dry-Farming Congress. Its monthly bulletins and reports go to every corner of the earth.

Dry-Farming is a scientific term used by colleges and authors to differentiate between the new system of agriculture and the older methods utilized in the rainbelts and irrigation districts. A special system of tillage of the soil for the purpose of moisture and fertility conservation is known to be necessary for at least 63 per cent. of the agricultural acreage of the world, and the Dry-Farming Congress was brought into existence for the purpose of working out these problems and remedies for the troubles confronting farmers of the sub-humid districts, or in districts where there are frequent droughts or failing soils. Dry-Farming is free from mystery of any kind! Any farmer on any soil and in any climate can increase his acreage production, crop quality and bank account.

Dry-Farming methods can be utilized with profit upon every acre in every district of the world. The phrase does not mean the operation of farms where no moisture is obtainable, but does mean the utilization of such tillage methods as are, from time to time, demonstrated to be most efficient in the

reduction of evaporation and the production of a practical storage reservoir in the soil, the utilization of minimum or untimely moisture, etc. The work of the Congress includes the study of farm machinery, tillage, the development of drought resistant plants and better methods on the farm.

THE EXPOSITION—OCTOBER 19 TO 26, INCLUSIVE

For the fifth time there will be assembled an Exposition of soil products grown under dry-farmed conditions, that is, in a district with an average of LESS THAN 20 INCHES NET PRECIPITATION, evaporation deducted.

The Exposition this year will be a notable feature of the Congress. At least twelve of the western states and four provinces of Canada will contest for supremacy. Federal exhibits are expected from the United States, Dominion of Canada, Uruguay, Bolivia, Russia and American and British possessions.

THE MACHINERY EXHIBIT

This promises to be the most complete farm machine show and tillage and power demonstration ever held. Many manufacturers have reserved space, and 200 acres adjoining the Exposition grounds will be used in demonstration work.

Some of the largest premiums ever offered will be given for dry-farmed products.

RAILROAD RATES

The Canadian railroads have announced a rate of one fare for the round trip from ALL points in Canada, to and from Lethbridge. All American lines have been asked for special low rates from all states. Homeseekers' rates (First-class ticket privileges,) tickets sold October 15, 16, 17 and 18, good to return 25 days after sale, will pertain from St. Paul. The regular homeseekers' excursion tickets may be secured October 15 at all common points. Information can be secured by mailing a post card to the Secretary of the Congress, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

ENTERTAINMENT

This is a farmers' business Congress, and while there will be plenty of music by bands, pipers, and the famous Cardston Choral Society of 100 voices, drills by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, (the most picturesque military organization in the world,) and possibly a public reception, there will be no features of entertainment that will detract from the work of this great body of farm students. Opportunity will be given at the close of the Congress, for those who desire, to make excursions through the wonderful agricultural sections of the four western provinces, special excursion trains being furnished for the occasion at the lowest rates ever offered on the Canadian Railways.

SPECIAL TRAINS, ENCAMPMENT, ETC.

All special trains will be parked upon the plateau adjoining the Exposition grounds, where a marvelous view of the surrounding country, city, and distant Rocky Mountains is obtainable. The park will be brilliantly lighted at night, equipped with city water, heating plant, sewer connections, sanitary devices, telephones, etc., and will be well policed. Farmers who wish to drive in from points within 100 miles, and desire to camp during the week, will be furnished parking for horses, public comfort stations, city water, light, etc. Tents can be rented, and fuel will be available at low cost.

Hotels, lodging houses and homes will accommodate several thousand delegates.

SCOUT SERVICE.

The most unique and helpful service ever rendered by Boy Scouts will be the care of guests during the Lethbridge Congress. One hundred uniformed Boy Scouts will act as guides, messengers, information bureaus, escorts to women and children, etc., day and night. The Exposition, train park, encampment and city will be policed by the Mounted Police and City Police Department. Every thought will be given to the comfort, safety and pleasure of the thousands of guests for the week.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Every delegate should come prepared to take notes of the sessions. Copies of the addresses will be mailed to every registered delegate, when published, but delegates should plan to address neighborhood meetings and institutes upon their return home, in order that the great principles as advocated in the Congress may reach thousands who cannot attend.

REGISTRATION.

All delegates must register in order to receive badges, programs and delegates' instructions. Payment of \$1 registration fee entitles delegates to the report of the convention and to all the above courtesies.

JOHN A. WIDTSOE, International President, President Utah State College of Agriculture, Logan, Utah.

GEORGE HARCOURT, Chairman Board of Governors Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Address all communications to

THE INTERNATIONAL DRY-FARMING CONGRESS,
Box 3060, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

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FOR HUNGARY: Geza Koppely, Budapest.

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FOR RUSSIA: Dr. Theodore Kryshtofovich, Commissioner to the
United States of the Ministry of Agriculture, St. Louis,
Missouri.

FOR TURKEY: Dr. Aaron Aaronsohn, Agronomist and Agricul-
tural Explorer, Haifa, Palestine.

FOR URUGUAY: Dr. Eduardo Acevedo, Minister of Agriculture,
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OFFICIAL CALL

OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF FARM WOMEN

(Rural Home Section of The International Dry-Farming Congress)

SECOND ANNUAL SESSION

To the Honorable, the Chief Executives of Nations, the Governors of States, the Secretaries or Ministers of Agriculture; the Presidents and Officers of Universities and Colleges where Agriculture is taught; the National, State or Local Organizations having for their object the enlargement of Agricultural Education and the Uplift of Home Life upon the farm; the Publishers of magazines or other literature devoted to better homes and rural life; Women on the farm and others interested.—
GREETING.

You are hereby invited to attend and participate in the second annual session of The International Congress of Farm Women, which will be held in Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, October 22 to 25, 1912.

Appointments of delegates may be as follows:

Chief executives of nations, states or provinces may appoint 40 delegates each.

Educational institutions interested in agriculture may appoint 10 delegates each.

National or state societies interested in agriculture, forestry or rural home life may appoint 10 delegates.

Local societies (as above) may appoint five delegates.

Horticultural and pomological societies may appoint five delegates.

Boards of county commissioners, boards of education, mayors of cities and presidents of towns may appoint five delegates.

Local or county granges or farmers' organizations having women members may appoint five delegates each.

Neighborhood clubs auxiliary to the Congress may appoint two delegates.

PROGRAM AND OBJECTS.

The work of The International Congress of Farm Women is toward some organized effort at rural community building, the beautifying and brightening of the homes, the more frequent opportunities for social intercourse, the better education of the children, the lightening of toil in the home and the raising of standards, mentally, physically, morally, and socially in each neighborhood. The program at each session of the Congress will be devoted to the discussion of these subjects. The speakers will include many notable men and women from institutions of learning, and women from the farms.

All delegates are requested to register, receive badges, programs and delegates' instructions. Payment of \$1 registration fee entitles delegates to the report of the Congress and membership for one year.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Secretary.

MRS. LESLIE M. STAVERT, President.

MRS. FRED W. DOWNER, Chairman Local Board
of Control.

Address all communications to

MRS. JOHN T. BURNS, Secretary,
Box 3060, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS.

President—MRS. LESLIE M. STAVERT, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

First Vice-President—MISS IRMA E. MATHEWS, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Second Vice-President—MRS. CLARK W. KELLEY, Devils Lake, North Dakota.

Third Vice-President—MRS. JOHN A. WIDTSOE, Logan, Utah.

Secretary-Treasurer—MRS. JOHN T. BURNS, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

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1, Fred W. Downer, Chairman Canadian Board of Control; 2, George Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Alberta, Chairman of Board of Governors; 3, John T. Burns, Executive Secretary-Treasurer; 4, Dr. John A. Widtsoe, President Utah Agricultural College and International President; 5, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture of Alberta, and Vice-President for Alberta; 6, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan, and Vice-President for Saskatchewan; 7, Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture of Canada and Honorary Chairman of Alberta Section of Board of Control; 8, Hon. Price Ellison, Minister of Finance and Agriculture of British Columbia, and Chairman of British Columbia section of the Board of Control; 9, Hon. George Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture of Manitoba, and Chairman of Manitoba section of Board of Control; 10, Dr. J. H. Worst, President North Dakota Agricultural College and Chairman Foundation Fund.

Please fill out, Cut from Book on this Line and Mail to
JOHN T. BURNS, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

Certificate of Appointment

To the Board of Control,
The International Dry-Farming Congress,
Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

This is to Certify, that I have this day appointed.....

.....
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as delegate representing the.....

.....
at the Seventh International Dry-Farming Congress, October
19-26, 1912.

(Signed).....

.....

Dated.....1912.

Certificate of Appointment

To the Board of Control,
The International Congress of Farm Women,
Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

This is to Certify, that I have this day appointed.....

.....
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as delegate representing the.....

.....
at the Second International Congress of Farm Women, October
22-25, 1912.

(Signed).....

Dated.....1912.

(Additional Certificates sent upon Request.)

Please fill out, Cut from Book on This Line and Mail to
MRS. JOHN T. BURNS, Secretary, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRY-FARMING CONGRESS.

HON. BRYANT B. BROOKS

HON. EDWIN L. NORRIS

HON. FRANK W. MONDELL

DR. J. H. WORST



ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, THE OFFICIAL ESCORT TO DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL DRY-FARMING CONGRESS.

ALBERTA

ALBERTA occupies that portion of the great Canadian prairies lying immediately east of the Rocky Mountains.

Its natural features combine the beauties of mountain and prairie scenery. There are valleys so wide that the farther side melts into the sky, and uplands so vast as to suggest the unbroken prairie. Nearer the mountains the valleys dip deep until they form narrow canyons, through which the mountain streams pour their blue-grey waters to fertilize the plains. The plateau slopes from the south towards the northeast, varying in altitude from 4,000 feet at the international boundary to less than 1,000 feet at Lake Athabaska, at the extreme north of the province.

A NATION OF FARMS.

Alberta's area, roughly speaking, is 800 by 300 miles, and it comprises more square miles of territory than any state in the United States except Texas. The actual area is 253,540 square miles, or 162,755,200 acres, of which 1,510,400 acres are under water. Of this vast area more than 100,000,000 acres have been described by the experts of the Canadian government to be agricultural land. When one considers that only three per cent. of the arable area has yet been brought under the plow, some idea of the future of agriculture in the province will be obtained. John Bright, the famous English reformer, once said that the nation dwells in the cottage; in Alberta the nation dwells on the farm.

The future of the province is dependent upon the possibilities of 100,000,000 acres of black soil. Though her mines are rich and her stores of coal almost inexhaustible, and although her history is witness of wonderful development in those industries dependent upon extensive mineral deposits, the great mass of her people will live upon the land, and agriculture will be the basis of her permanent greatness. Of all the states, provinces and countries represented at the Dry-Farming Congress, none present a brighter future of the triumph of the farm, and for the perfection of rural life and institutions.

Alberta possesses an asset of inestimable value for the development of rural life. The beauty of her plains—variegated by valleys, streams and forests—affords a natural charm to the country side, which, combined with the art and life of the husbandman, is producing conditions equal to those prevailing in the oldest communities of the east.

PIONEERING AMONG LUXURIES.

Settlement progresses so rapidly that pioneering is shorn of its desolation. It is no uncommon event to find a whole township or an entire district taken up in a single summer. The pioneer will always have neighbors in his new Alberta home. Roads and schools follow in due course. Recent legislation has established a system of local government which affords all the machinery necessary to a local community to carry out public improvements. Commercial life develops very rapidly. The settlement of a district is invariably followed by the extension of the telephone and the railway.

Land is cleared and prepared for cultivation at comparatively small cost. In the southern part of the province no clearing is necessary. In the central and northern part, where there is considerable scrub and timber, the cost of preparing the land for crops is higher and will vary from \$5 to \$10 per acre. The trees are nearly all surface rooted, and in a few years the most thickly wooded farm will be as free from roots as a market garden. Raw homesteads in a year or two become profitable farms. Towns spring up along the railway as if by magic, and the erstwhile wilderness is transformed into a populous and prosperous community.

From the earliest times explorers have expressed the greatest hope in the future of Alberta. It was the home of the most powerful and civilized Indian tribes of the whole Northwest. Its luxuriant pastures supported vast herds of antelope, deer and buffalo, while its mountains, lakes and canyons comprised the richest territory exploited by the fur companies.

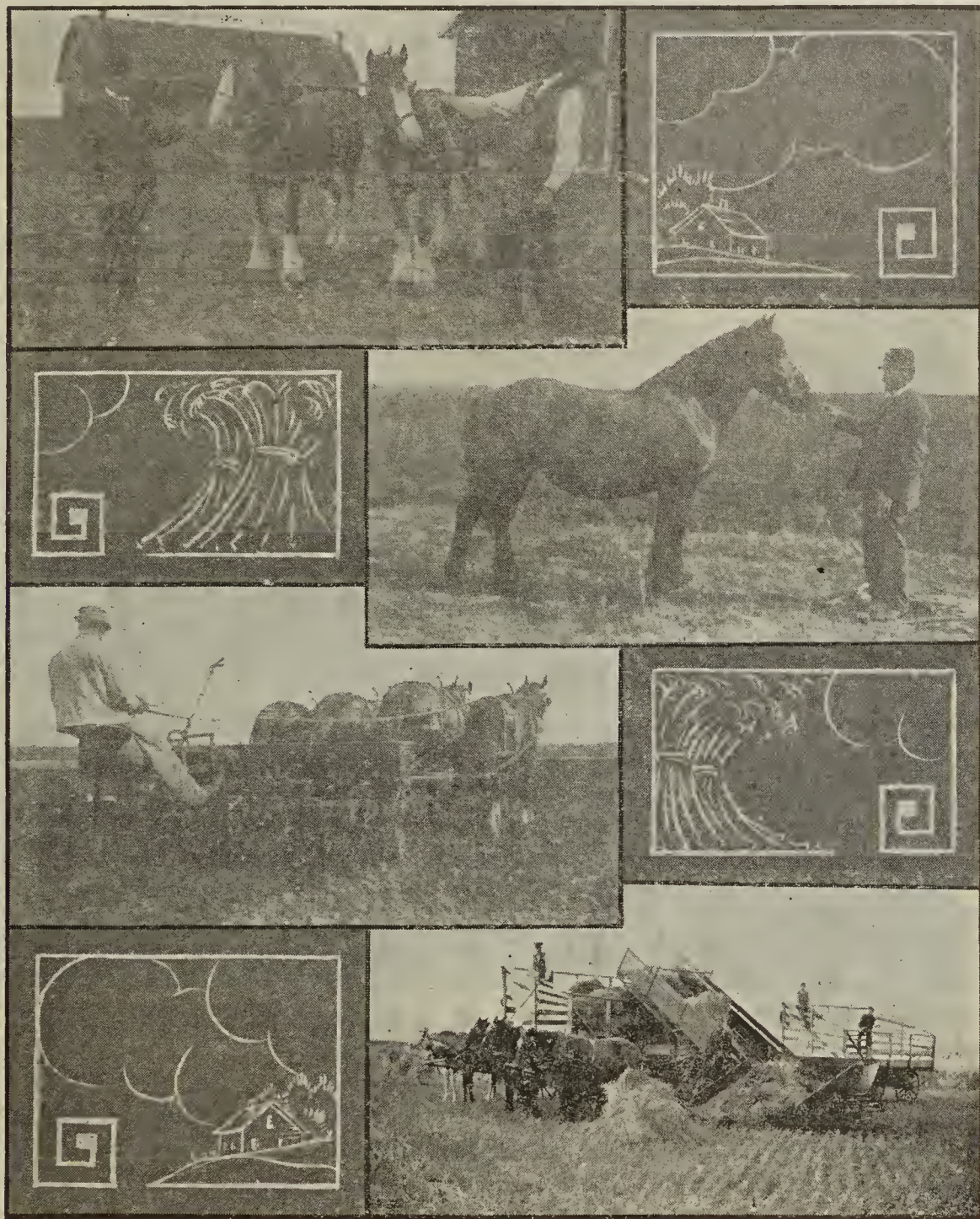
Ninety-six different varieties of wild grasses have been identified, of which 46 make excellent hay. Of the sedges and rushes there are at least 94 varieties, many of which make good hay, and all make splendid pasture during the spring and the early part of the summer. The sedges grow on the lower lands and marshes and are diligently sought for by stock in the early spring, and during those seasons when the upland grasses harden. Cultivated grasses also do well, timothy, alfalfa, western rye grass, and blue grass having been introduced and all proving very successful.

DEEP, RICH BLACK SOIL.

The establishment of agriculture depends upon many natural resources, such as extent of fertile soil, rainfall, and energy of the people. All these elements are compounded in the case of Alberta. The soil is deep and black, composed of a covering of vegetable humus which sits undisturbed since it was laid down many centuries ago. The chief nutriment are nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, but what is of principal importance is the lime contained in the soil whereby the nitrogen is set free and ready to be absorbed by vegetable organism. The richness of the soil is illustrated in the number of grains in the cluster found in the heads of the wheat plant. Three, four and five grains occur in each spiklet, a fact which

explains the large average yield of the Alberta wheat fields.

The rainfall is sufficient to nourish crops and the climate is dry and equable for long seasons. The rainy season coincides with the growing season. There is abundance of rain and heat during June and July. As the weather cools the rainy season ceases, the air becomes dry, hardening the grain and giving it a color and hardness which accounts for the splendid



DRY-FARMING SCENES IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

quality of Canadian wheat. Even the frost of winter exerts a beneficial influence as it pulverizes the ground and puts it in ideal condition for the rains of the following season. A prominent scientific authority says: "As long as the west is blessed with winter frosts and summer rains, teeming crops will be the product of her soils."

AN ADVANTAGEOUS CLIMATE.

Those familiar with the climate of the western and middle states have nothing to fear from the climate of Alberta. The summer climate corresponds with that which prevails in Montana, Idaho, Nebraska and Colorado, except that the average temperature is about five degrees less. The mean summer temperature varies between 59° at Cardston, near the international boundary, to 61° at Fort Vermillion, 700 miles north. It may appear strange that the more northerly point has a higher mean summer temperature. The paradox is explained by the fact that during June and July the higher latitude has about 18 hours of sunlight. There is but little difference from the above mentioned states with respect to winter temperature. If anything, the facts are in favor of Alberta, for the greater part of its area comes under the direct or indirect influence of the Chinook. These advantages will appeal to the farmer.

LAST GREAT WHEAT BELT.

Alberta is the last great wheat belt of the American continent. The states of the union that formerly produced wheat are now producing corn almost exclusively. Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and other states of the Middle West will always remain the corn belt of the continent, while the provinces of the Canadian Northwest will as surely remain the great wheat producers. The whole province lies south of the wheat line which bends from the Mississippi northward to the valley of the Peace, reproducing during the period of vegetation the summer heats of New Jersey and Ohio.

The wheat areas of the world are becoming exhausted or utilized for other crops. Consumption of wheat is increasing at a greater rate than production, and an era of high prices is in sight. This scarcity is Canada's opportunity, and she is quickly taking a leading place in the wheat producing nations of the world. The problem of our agriculture is the problem of supplying bread to the ever-increasing millions of America and Europe, and while marvelous strides have been made in the facilities for transportation of agricultural products, yet the real solution of the problem is bringing the population to the food rather than the food to the population. The vision that meets us here is one of ample land awaiting man and of possibilities of agricultural production which can be realized only by augmented immigration. Before and above all of what transport has done, and may yet do to carry agriculture across the sea, the more reasonable prospect is the settlement of these wide areas by a population resting on the soil which this great province offers.

GREAT DEVELOPMENT A SURETY.

The increase in wheat production in Alberta in the last few years is but an index of the great development that is

bound to follow in the next decade. The truth is that our wheat lands have been discovered, and nothing can stem or turn aside the stream of immigration that has set in from the United States and the Homeland. Those who come now may get cheap or free lands, according to their means and choice of location, and will soon be in a position to take advantage of the era of prosperity that seems assured for the next few years. The land is going quickly, but there are millions of acres still left as productive and fit for settlement as any already taken, and which will soon be reached by railways.

FAMOUS ALBERTA RED WHEAT.

Winter wheat had been successfully grown in the province in a small way for 18 or 20 years, but it was not until comparatively recent years that any extensive area was sown to it.



"ALBERTA RED," THE GREAT HARD WINTER WHEAT THAT MAKES ALBERTA FAMOUS.

Turkey Red wheat from Kansas was then introduced. It grows such a superior sample here and has so many distinctive and excellent milling qualities that a new name was necessary to describe it, and it was rechristened Alberta Red. It is now shipped back to Kansas for seed, and at the fourth annual convention of the Dry-Farming Congress at Billings, Montana, in 1909, a sample of Alberta Red was awarded first premium as being the best sample of wheat on exhibition at the grain show in connection with the Congress. In 1910, first, second and third awards were given to Alberta Red, grown at Macleod, as the best winter wheat on exhibition at the Dry-Farming Congress held at Spokane.

CONTINUOUS CROPPING OFTEN PRACTISED.

Winter wheat has been successfully grown at Edmonton and at Fort Vermillion, fully 400 miles northwest of Edmonton. It thus can be grown in any part of the province, and by this means the farmer is able to divide his work into two seasons—a part of his farm being sown to fall wheat, and the other part to spring wheat the following season. It can be sown at any season of the year and pastured until the fall and will yield a splendid crop the next year. Cases are frequent where three crops have been cut from one sowing, the second and third being volunteer crops. In 1907 a field of 900 acres near Lethbridge averaged 17 bushels and graded No. 1 Northern, and it was only a volunteer crop which cost nothing to put into the ground. The wheat is in great demand on the English market on account of its superior milling qualities. In the southern portion of the province there has never been a failure where winter wheat was put in properly prepared land. Each year sees winter wheat grown with increasing confidence over an ever-widening area.

HIGH AVERAGE OF SPRING WHEAT.

What has been said of the suitability of the province for winter wheat is equally true regarding spring wheat. The yields have been uniformly good, and when compared with those obtained in the neighboring states to the south of the international boundary line have been uniformly high. An average of 20.62 bushels per acre over 10 consecutive seasons is no mean average for the whole of the province. When Alberta is compared with the spring wheat states and where irrigation is not employed it will be seen that its yields are much larger and that it is better adapted for wheat culture.

STOCK RAISING IMPORTANT.

Though Alberta is well adapted for wheat and other grains, stock raising was the first industry of importance in the development of the province, and it still holds the premier place. The most prosperous districts are those where wheat farming is carried on in connection with livestock and dairying.

The rich variety of grasses, abundant water and shelter, and dry winter climate are all conditions that ensure success. The pasturage produces prime beef, equal to the best stall-fed article of Ontario, the old country or the United States, as is proven by the fact that Alberta grass-fed steers are shipped to Liverpool and Smithfield, where they command as high a price as any.

The rush of settlement during the past six years is driving the ranchmen into the valleys of the foothills, where they will be unmolested for many years to come. At the present time the cattle industry is in a transition state. The big herds of

ranching days are being broken up. The homesteader and diversified farmer are not able to produce enough cattle to supply the rapidly growing home market of the Alberta towns and the neighboring province of British Columbia, with its hundreds of mining and lumbering camps. Farmers are attracted more by the lure of wheat farming than by cattle feeding, and the opportunity is waiting for live stockmen to come in and supply the demand for home-grown beef.

CONDITIONS FAVOR LIVESTOCK.

Many conditions favorable to the livestock industry are peculiar to Alberta. First, there is abundance of grass for pasturage and hay. The grasses are highly nutritive and excellent beef-producers, while the wild clovers, vetches and peas are unexcelled for the production of milk.



A ONE-TON STEER ON THE ALBERTA DEMONSTRATION FARM AT OLDS SPRING OF 1912.

Second, the climate is dry in the cold season, and cattle, horses, sheep and pigs can be wintered without cost of stabling. An open shed, the shelter of a clump of trees or a straw stack is sufficient for the hardest winter. To those living in wet winter climates such favorable conditions are almost incredible, but in Alberta it is found that the more stock are reared in the open air the stronger and hardier is the type produced.

Third, the fodder straws—wheat, oats and barley—have a higher food value here than in any other part of the world. Oat straw or barley straw in Alberta is equal to the corn fodder of the United States, in fact, experienced farmers prefer to feed these straws to colts and brood mares than the best timothy or even the native grasses. With a small supplementary ration of oats and bran brood mares do better when allowed to run out all winter than when they are stabled.

Fourth, nowhere in the world can the farmer produce the so-called rough grains and roots which he must have for feeding purposes as cheaply and abundantly as in this province. Barley, oats and flax in quality and yield are unexcelled, giving an unlimited supply of the raw materials required for the production of beef and pork, cheese, eggs or butter.

HORSE BREEDING AS AN INDUSTRY.

Alberta is the Kentucky of Canada with regard to horse breeding. Owing to its high altitude, dry and invigorating atmosphere, short and mild winters, its nutritious grasses and inexhaustible supply of clear, cold, water, it is pre-eminently adapted for horse breeding, and the Alberta animal has become noted for its endurance, lung power and freedom from hereditary and other diseases. Nearly all the breeds of horses known are represented on the farms and ranches of Alberta.

Breeders are introducing purebred sires, Clydesdales, Percherons, Shires, Suffolks, Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, and Standard breds, and a wonderful improvement is being made. The wild broncho is fast disappearing, and his place is being taken by heavy classes that make excellent farm horses. The heavier of them find a suitable place on city drays. If a person wants to see good horses it is only necessary to take a look at the heavy draft teams on the streets of any of the towns or cities. These form a sure indication of the character of the horse-flesh of the province. The breeders are well organized and hold an excellent spring horse show at Calgary, which besides bringing out the qualities of the various breeds is likely to develop into a provincial horse exchange.

High standards are being set by horse fanciers. The province has already won high honors in competition with the greatest breeders of the world. The champion Hackney at the Pan-American Exhibition and the New York Horse Show in the same year came from the Rawlinson ranch, 10 miles southwest of Calgary, while the champion Hackney stallion and Hackney mare at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, Saxon and Priscilla, were bred and raised in Alberta.

SUPPLY OF DRAFT HORSES BELOW DEMAND.

The supply of draft horses is already below the demand, both in the domestic market and that outside the province, especially in British Columbia. The mining and lumbering camps afford an opening for heavy draft teams of every class. Horses of sufficient weight will easily sell for sums varying from \$500 to \$700 a team in British Columbia.

The rapid development in agriculture that is taking place all over the province demands more than the surplus stock of the ranges as well as those bred by the small farm holders. Horses for the big wheat ranches have to be imported at the present time.

The market for light horses is a large one, and will increase greatly with the growth of the province. Good animals for carriage and coach purposes, and livery hacks, bring fancy prices in every town and city.

Heavy draft horses are now finding a ready sale at highly paying prices. Teams weighing 3,200 pounds and upwards are worth \$400 and more. Between 2,800 and 3,200 pounds the average price would be \$350, and the value of teams weighing between 2,400 and 2,800 pounds is \$300 and upwards, according to quality.

Owing to the mildness of the climate, horses can be wintered out at a nominal expense and without grain or even hay feeding; consequently no country in the world can exceed Alberta in economical horse raising.

LARGE BEEF EXPORT TRADE.

Alberta is now supplying the province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory with beef, as well as providing for a large export trade to the old country. Owing to the ready market for beef the number of cattle has not increased within the province during the last three or four years. The practice of marketing calves, speying heifers and sacrificing aged cows has prevented any great increase on the ranges, and though the number of farm bred cattle is steadily increasing the increase hardly compensates for the depletion of the range herds.

Four-year-old range steers which have never been under a roof or fed a pound of grain and less than a ton of hay weigh about 1,500 pounds by the first of August, and if allowed to run till October go as high as 1,650 pounds. Breeders have shown commendable enterprise in importing the best pure bred sires, and many of the best herds in Western America are in Alberta.





YESTERDAY

He who by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

—*Benjamin Franklin*



TODAY

He who by the plow now thrives,
Rides a spring seat, and 'both holds and drives.

THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL DRY-FARMING CONGRESS

THE Seventh International Dry-Farming Congress, which will be held at Lethbridge, October 19-26, next, will be the world's greatest gathering of farmers, and while every nation in the world will probably send official delegates in the personages of diplomats, or agriculturists, or practical farmers, it will be the farmers themselves who will predominate on the program of the convention. Many of the most notable men and women of the United States and Canada will address the six days' meeting, and among the delegates participating will be some of the governors of American states, government officials of the United States and Canada, representatives of a large number of cities, agricultural bodies and commercial organizations on the American continent, and official representatives of possibly 59 nations.

ROYALTY TO OPEN CONGRESS.

The Congress will be formally opened at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, October 21, by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada, as the official representative of the government of Great Britain, and the Honorable James Wilson, secretary of agriculture of the United States, will respond to the greetings in behalf of His Excellency, William Howard Taft, as the personal representative of the President.

The Congress will hold daily sessions, both afternoon and evening throughout the week, presided over by Dr. John A. Widtsoe, international president, who is president of the Utah State Agricultural College, and one of the foremost men in the dry-farming movement, an author of renown and an authority on agricultural development and agricultural education.

In addition to the business sessions of the Congress, there will be nine sectional conventions, to be held in as many halls every morning, with possibly several special meetings of some of these sections. These sectional conventions will comprise

conferences on soil, tillage methods and machinery; crops and crop breeding, agricultural forestry, livestock and dairying, agricultural education, farm management, scientific research, agricultural colleges and experimental stations, which is an international conference of men who are giving their lives to agricultural science, both in the college and the field; and the International Congress of Farm Women, an auxiliary known as the rural home section.

EXPOSITION TO BE A FEATURE.

In addition there will be the largest Exposition of Dry-Farmed Products ever held, that is, those products that are grown under dry-farming methods in a district with an annual average of 20 inches precipitation (evaporation deducted,) and this will be a notable feature of the meeting. At least 12 of the western states and four provinces of Canada will contest for supremacy in the growing of grain, grasses, forage crops, roots, vegetables and fruits, while there will be federal exhibits from the United States, Canada, Uruguay, Australia, Bolivia, Russia, Hungary, Turkey, and other countries.

There will be a machinery exhibit that promises to be the most complete farm machine show and tillage and power demonstration ever held on this continent. Upwards of 200 acres adjacent to the exposition grounds will be used for field demonstration work. Some of the largest premiums ever offered will be given for dry-farmed products, the premier being a Rumely traction engine valued at \$2,500, for the best bushel of hard wheat grown in 1912.

ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES.

While this is to be a strictly farmers' business Congress, there will be considerable diversion, with plenty of music by several of the best known bands of the West, the celebrated Lethbridge pipers in their kilties, and a chorus of 100 voices of the famous Cardston Choral Society. There will also be drills by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, the most picturesque organization in the Northwest, the great frontier police force which has conquered reds and whites and maintained discipline and wholesome respect for the law throughout the thousands of miles of frontier of Western Canada in the past century. Then, too, there will be a public reception, banquets, and further entertainment for the distinguished visitors who will be in attendance.

TOURS OF WESTERN CANADA.

Upon the conclusion of the Congress, it is proposed to have several excursions throughout Western Canada, extending over the agricultural provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, covering also the fruit districts and the picturesque mountain scenery of the wonderful foothills and passes of the Rocky Mountains, and across the vast prairies and coulees, touring

everywhere that man has opened up to the world the vast great last best land on the North American continent. These excursions will occupy from one to two weeks each, and will be conducted under the auspices of the provincial governments, with a view to showing delegates the great resources, the wonderful development and the remarkable possibilities of Western Canada.

MEN OF FAME TO SPEAK.

In the official program of the Congress upwards of 100 world-famous men will participate. Invitations have been accepted by James J. Hill, the great railroad builder of the Northwest; Louis W. Hill, chairman of the executive board of the Great Northern Railway; W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central Lines, and one of the foremost men in the redevelopment of agriculture in the Eastern states; Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway; George Bury, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is a prominent advocate of diversified farming in the prairie provinces; J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president and chief of the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has the supervision of millions of acres of agricultural land and millions of dollars invested in colonization projects, irrigation ditches, ready-made farms, and vast dry-land farms by the Canadian Pacific Railway. These, and other magnates, will represent the railway development and transportation interests in connection with agriculture.

Among other speakers will be Dr. Liberty H. Bailey, celebrated author of agricultural textbooks and encyclopedias, and dean of the agricultural college of Cornell University; Dr. J. H. Worst, president of North Dakota Agricultural College; Prof. Ed. H. Webster, dean of Kansas Agricultural College; Prof. J. H. Shepperd, dean of North Dakota Agricultural College; Dr. Charles A. Lory, president of Colorado Agricultural College; Prof. E. A. Burnett, dean of Nebraska Agricultural College; Prof. R. W. Thatcher, director of Washington State Agricultural College Experiment Station; Prof. F. D. Farrell of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture; Prof. W. H. Fairfield, director of the Dominion of Canada Experimental Farm at Lethbridge; Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture of Alberta; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture of Saskatchewan; Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of the interior of the Dominion of Canada; Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture of the Dominion of Canada; Hon. George Lawrence, minister of agriculture of Manitoba; Hon. Price Ellison, minister of agriculture and finance of British Columbia; Prof. Carleton A. Ball, Prof. J. S. Cole, and Charles G. Bates of the United States Department of Agriculture; Hon. Frank W. Mondell, member of congress from Wyoming; Hon. Reed Smoot, United States senator from Utah; Ex-Gov. Bryant B. Brooks of Wyoming; Gov. Edwin L. Norris of Montana; President J. M. Hamilton of Montana

Agricultural College; Hon. Hewitt Bostock of British Columbia; Prof. W. J. Black, principal of Manitoba Agricultural College; Dr. Theodore Kryshstofovich, commissioner to the United States of the Russian Ministry of Agriculture; Dr. Aaron Aaronsohn, the famous agricultural explorer of Palestine, who heads the great Jewish agricultural movement in northern Africa; J. W. L. Corley, agricultural commissioner of Oklahoma; Prof. J. D. Tinsley of New Mexico; Prof. S. A. Bedford, deputy minister of agriculture of Manitoba; George Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture of Alberta; A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture of Saskatchewan; Hon. Geza Koppely of Hungary; Prof. W. M. Jardine of Kansas Agricultural College; and Gov. James H. Hawley of Idaho.

SPECIAL CITY OF SPECIAL TRAINS.

There will be numerous special trains from all directions, and these will be parked on the broad plateau east of the city in close proximity to the Exposition Grounds, and adjacent to several street car lines, making this sleeping car city convenient to the Congress meetings and Exposition. The park will be brilliantly lighted at night, equipped with city water, sewer connections, telephone, sanitary devices, etc., and will be excellently policed, and there will be a half mile of dining cars, in fact every convenience for the comfort of the visitors who come long distances. The hotels and lodging houses and the homes of the hospitable citizens of Lethbridge will accommodate several thousand delegates, while the farmers and others who come from points within 100 miles or so will camp under the broad sky in a tent city especially constructed and equipped for the occasion.

LOW RAILROAD FARES.

The Canadian railroads have announced a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Canada upon the certificate plan, the purchasers to obtain from the ticket-agent from whom he buys his ticket a certificate which will be validated for the return trip and will be accepted as a first class ticket. The American railroads have been asked for special low rates from the States, and it is anticipated that these will be announced in ample season, so that all who wish may take advantage of them. Already the Soo-Spokane and the Great Northern have announced homeseekers' tickets with first class privileges, on sale at St. Paul from October 15 to 18, inclusive, at \$39.50, good for return 25 days after sale, while the regular homeseekers' excursion tickets, with second class privileges, may be obtained at any of the common railroad points in the United States on October 15, giving ample time to reach Lethbridge before the opening of the Exposition, on Saturday, October 19, two days in advance of the formal opening of the Congress.

DRY-FARMING AND THE CONGRESS

By John T. Burns, Executive Secretary-Treasurer.

Dry-farming is the science of agriculture as applied to farming operations in regions of limited or uncertain rainfall. This in general applies to all arid and semi-arid regions, and is more specifically applicable where the annual precipitation is less than 20 inches, evaporation deducted, but it is a mistake to suppose that the principles underlying it are only applicable to arid and semi-arid countries. While they are necessarily more needed in those sections, nevertheless the same ideas and lines of action need to be impressed upon cultivators of land wherever there is likely to be a deficiency in the rainfall at any time of the year, and this means practically every country in the world.

Dry-farming is better farming—it is scientific farming—but scientific farming is not always dry-farming. It is a profitable system for every farmer upon every farm in the world. It is not farming without moisture, but it is the method by which the natural rainfall is conserved in the soil, by which soils are enriched and drought-resistant plants are developed, with the object of saving the moisture.

DEVELOPS THE BEST FARMERS.

Dry-farming is the successful cultivation of the soil that has been handled for the purpose of conserving the moisture, the intensive operation thereof, the rotation of crops and the adoption of summer fallow, it being necessary on much of the dry land of the desert plains and prairies to so cultivate that a crop is assured every year on one-half of the land operated, thus avoiding the frequent and oftentimes continuous crop failures due to successive seasons of drought.

Dry-farming practice develops the best farmers on earth. The best grains for milling and baking purposes, and the best fruits are those raised by dry-farming methods.

About six-tenths of the earth's surface receives an annual rainfall of less than 20 inches, and can be reclaimed for agricultural purposes only by irrigation and dry-farming. Scientists have computed that a perfected world's system of irrigation will convert about one-tenth of this vast area into an incomparable fruitful garden, leaving about one-half of the earth's land surface to be reclaimed, if at all, by the methods of dry-farming.

UTAH WAS THE PIONEER.

The noble system of modern agriculture has been constructed almost wholly in countries of abundant rainfall, and its applications are those demanded for the agricultural development of humid regions. Until recently, irrigation was given scant attention, and dry-farming, with its world problem of conquering one-half of the earth, was not considered.

The pioneers in irrigation in the western states, and particularly in Utah, the first to adopt irrigation (in 1847), were not long in discovering that wheat production on irrigated lands, considering the cost of water, did not return a fair interest on the capital invested, and they turned their thoughts to the scientific farming of the dry land, and in time dry-farming became a fixed principle and a practical method. Today the United States Government has 25 experimental stations devoting their entire attention to dry-farming experiments, and to the educating of the farmers in the use of drought-resisting plants and the modern tillage methods that are bringing success to all who are trying them.

Many states are also doing a wonderful work along the line of encouraging the extension of dry-farming methods. At the dry-farm experimental stations conducted under the auspices of, or in conjunction with the state agricultural colleges, tests are being made in the open in the growth of oats, wheat, corn, barley, alfalfa, rye, potatoes, fruit and vegetables, and the results of these experiments are published and distributed without charge to all who are interested.

ITS POSSIBILITIES STUPENDOUS.

Desert lands, as a rule, receive less than 10 inches of rainfall, and seldom as much as 20 inches in one year, and oftentimes the rainfall is all in one season, during the winter months, in the form of snow, and dry-farming has been successfully proven as the only means of conserving this moisture of one season and retaining it for the use of growing plants throughout the next season and successfully reaping a harvest. In order to coax from such parts of the soil as the desert lands with five to 10 inches of rainfall in one year a sufficient quantity of farm products to pay for the trouble and yield a profit, scientific methods must be followed. It is not enough to turn the crust and plant the seed. The soil must first be analyzed—the seed must be tested and it must be planted and cultivated with due regard to the character of the soil, the average precipitation in the locality being cultivated and the needs of the variety of grain being grown.

The possibilities of dry-farming are stupendous, according to Dr. John A. Widtsoe, who is one of the leading authorities. In a recent treatise from his pen we read:

“In the strength of youth we may have felt envious of the great ones of old; of Columbus, looking upon the shadow of the greatest continent; of Balboa, shouting greeting to the resting

Pacific; of Father Escalante, pondering upon the mystery of the world, alone, near the shores of America's dead seas. We need harbor no envyings, for in the conquest of the non-irrigated and non-irrigable desert are offered as fine opportunities as the world has known to the makers and shapers of empires. We stand before an undiscovered land; through the restless, ascending currents of heated desert air the vision comes and goes. With striving eyes the desert is seen covered with blossoming fields, with churches and homes and schools, and, in the distance, with the vision is heard the laughter of happy children. The desert will be conquered."

SUCCESS DEPENDS UPON BRAINS.

The past two years have been severe tests to dry-farming theories in many sections, because of the low precipitation, and yet where brains have been utilized, as well as brawn, success has been attained, and oftentimes most marvelous crops have been raised. There are certain basic principles, such as deep plowing, a surface mulch and the harrowing of the growing crops, seed and crop selection, time of seeding and amount of seed used that are always applicable in successful dry-farming, but as to the depth of plowing, either fine or coarse mulch, whether soil should be packed or left to pack itself, and various other problems, these are local and incidental, and each farmer has to study his own conditions and know which is best for himself from the results obtained by other men working under the same conditions in other parts of the world.

HISTORY OF THE CONGRESS.

The International Dry-Farming Congress is an altruistic organization, and it has been one of the wonders of modern organizations. It is devoid of politics or religion; it caters to all, for the good of all, and its mission has been carried out in a wide-open policy of advancing agriculture to the high plane it worthily deserves, elevating the farm home and increasing the crop yield through systematic, scientific tillage and conservation of moisture.

Men and women pay its nominal dues of \$1 a year, leave their business and travel long distances, merely for the development of an idea, that a system of farming may result for the benefit of future generations. Nearly every other large organization that has attempted a world-wide campaign of any nature has had an underlying current of self-interest. The Dry-Farming Congress has always stood fast to an ideal and an idea, and it has never wavered therefrom.

The growth of the Congress has been almost marvelous. Starting from the small beginning of a mere handful of men in Denver, Colo., in 1905, it has broadened out and grown to upwards of 15,000 members, with working branches in 16 countries of the world, and with individual members scattered throughout 50 nations. Its membership stretches from the far north to the far south, and from east to west on both hemispheres, and it is daily increasing.

SIX ANNUAL SESSIONS HELD.

Six annual sessions have been held, respectively in Denver, Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Billings, Spokane and Colorado Springs, each addressed by the most learned agricultural instructors and progressive men of advanced thought in the world, coming from as far south as Australia, from Algiers, Hungary, India, Russia, Turkey, France, Germany, Italy, Brazil, Peru, Mexico and other countries, while the educators of nearly every state in the United States and every province in Canada have participated in the deliberations of the Congress.

Its former presidents have been the late Fisher Harris of Salt Lake City; Ex-Gov. B. B. Brooks of Wyoming; Gov. Edwin L. Norris of Montana; Congressman Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, and Dr. John H. Worst, president of North Dakota Agricultural College.

MEMBERSHIP AND OFFICERS.

The members of the Congress are those who have paid the annual \$1 fee, and delegates who are appointed under a call issued each year by the officers. Heads of governments, departments of agriculture, agricultural schools, agricultural societies and civic bodies are permitted to name delegates. The organization is made up of a president, executive secretary-treasurer; honorary vice presidents, who are former presidents; three American vice-presidents; international corresponding secretaries; a board of governors; an executive committee, and a local board of control selected by the state or province of the country in which the session is being held.

This year the congress is officered as follows: International president, Dr. John A. Widtsoe, president of Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah; chairman foundation fund, Dr. J. H. Worst, Fargo, North Dakota; executive secretary-treasurer, John T. Burns, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada; board of governors, George Harcourt, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, chairman; F. B. Linfield, Bozeman, Mont.; Daniel Morgan, Spokane, Washington; C. R. Root, Denver, Colorado; A. F. Mantle, Regina, Saskatchewan; Dr. John A. Widtsoe, Logan, Utah.

PIONEER ORGANIZATIONS.

The pioneer dry-farming organization was a scientific association, with headquarters in Denver, of which J. L. Donahue and C. C. Williams, the latter a former Denver newspaperman and then editor of the Scientific Farmer, were the moving spirits. This association gained several hundred members in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Wyoming in 1905 and 1906, and did considerable good. Its method of organization and its working plan were not popular, however, and its workers realized that a change was needed.

In the summer of 1906 a committee consisting of Jesse F. McDonald, then governor of Colorado, Williams, Donahue, Charles E. Wantland and W. E. R. Mills, met and formulated

plans for a working body to be known as the Trans-Missouri Dry-Farming Congress, whose territory was to consist of the various dry-farming states west of the Missouri River. Gov. McDonald shortly issued a call for a convention to be held at Denver in late February, 1907. The active work of preparation was placed in the hands of C. C. Williams and Arthur Williams, the latter then secretary of the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

Plans were made for a three days' convention and for not more than 200 delegates. Those who attended the first session in the convention hall of the Albany Hotel vividly recall the rise in the price of standing room. On the second day the Congress was moved to the First Baptist Church on Stout Street, with a seating capacity of 1,500, and the crowds filled that, the convention being lengthened from three to four days by popular vote of the delegates themselves.

The late Fisher Harris, then secretary of the Salt Lake City Commercial Club, was made president of the new organization. For some reason it languished, and the second session at Salt Lake was smaller and less important than the first at Denver. John T. Burns of Denver was made secretary at the second Congress and has continued since as the executive secretary.

AN AUXILIARY OF FARM WOMEN.

Then came the Cheyenne meeting in the winter of 1908-9, held in a blizzard, but attended by representatives of foreign governments and recognized by agricultural colleges and the United States department of agriculture. Here the name was changed to the International Dry-Farming Congress. Eight months later, at Billings, Mont., came the great gathering that fixed the standing of the Congress as the largest convention held in the West each year.

At Spokane, Wash., in 1910, this standing was emphasized by the attendance of more than 2,000 delegates, a vast exposition of dry-farmed products and a program of scientific agricultural discussions that caught the attention of the thinking world.

Last year the Congress was held at Colorado Springs, Colo., upwards of 2,500 visitors thronging that city, and it was one of the most successful and educational gatherings ever held. The exhibition tents were two blocks long, and the exhibits of dry-farmed products were both interesting and instructive. Canada, and especially the province of Alberta, carried off most of the silverware and implement prizes.

At this Congress the farm women organized, and that auxiliary is proving one of the best features of the work, in that it is educating the housewife to conserve labor and strength, minimize the farm work while obtaining better results, improving the conditions of the home, and the education of the children—in fact, carrying out in detail that work which conduces to make farm life pleasanter and the farm home most cheerful, bringing health and happiness to all in rural communities.

THE DRY-FARMED PRODUCTS' EXPOSITION

THE Greatest Agricultural Exposition ever held in Western Canada, and the most wonderful collection of the products grown under dry-farming conditions will be the show feature of the Congress at Lethbridge next October. The Exposition will be held in the spacious new buildings of the Lethbridge Exposition Grounds, and 200 or more acres adjacent will be devoted to the demonstration of machinery and implements.

In order that intending exhibitors may take advantage of the homeseekers' excursion rates, in effect on Tuesday, October 15, from all points in the United States, the Exposition will open on Saturday, October 19, two days in advance of the Congress. This will permit of the installation of all exhibits before Thursday night, October 17, and Friday will be devoted to judging, thus assuring the completion of the work of the jury of awards before the opening of the Exposition, so that the public will know from the outset the winners in the many hundreds of classes. This is the western method—strictly up-to-date, and sportsmanlike.

SPECTACULAR FRONTIER DRAMA PLANNED.

There will be nothing dragging about the Exposition. It will be full of snap and ginger from the beginning of the installation of exhibits until the very last moment on the closing day, October 26. The formal opening will take place at 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, and on Saturday evening as a diversion for the early incoming delegates there will be a spectacular fireworks display with carnival features that will eclipse anything ever undertaken in Western Canada. It is planned to have drills by a squadron of 100 mounted men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, a chorus by 100 trained voices of

the famous Cardston Choral Society, a parade of the Boy Scouts of Southern Alberta, who will be the escort of the women and children attending the Congress; singing by school children, a frontier drama staged in the open, with pyrotechnic accompaniments, soldiers, cowboys, rustlers, broncho busters, cow-girls, Indians, scouts, trappers, stage drivers and all the accessories being a feature of the play.

EXHIBITS FROM ALL OVER WORLD.

The Exposition in itself will be grand. It is anticipated that there will be large Federal exhibits from the United States, Uruguay, Australia, Turkey, Mexico, Hungary and other countries, a Dominion display of magnitude by the Canadian government, provincial exhibits on a grand scale by the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Manitoba; district displays by upwards of 100 districts in Western Canada and the Northwest States, including a large general exhibit by the Inland Empire under the auspices of the enterprising citizens of Spokane, Washington, where the Congress was held two years ago; state exhibits from a dozen or more states, including Utah, Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas states which have aspiring cities that desire the Congress in 1913; and also individual exhibits by hundreds of the most progressive farmers of the entire world.

TO SHOW LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.

The rapid development of power on the farm, coupled with the growing interest in the conservation of energy of the farmer, the farmer's wife, the children and the hired help, has led to the addition to the Exposition this year of a special department for labor saving-devices for the farm and the farm home, hygienic and sanitary inventions, modern cooking utensils, electrical equipment and the like, and, under the auspices of the Congress of Farm Women this display of itself promises to be the wonder of the age. Hundreds of manufacturers all over the world have already applied for space for the display of their inventions, and arrangements have been made for the setting aside of at least two afternoons for the demonstration of labor-saving devices and to lectures on hygiene and sanitation by world-renowned speakers.

ATTRACTIVE LIST OF PREMIUMS.

The premium list is unusually large and attractive, and the keenest competition is assured in the contest for the \$2,500 Rumely oil-pull tractor, which is offered as the premier prize for the best bushel of hard wheat grown in 1912, as well as in the contests for the best sheaf of wheat, the best bushel of oats and barley, the best flax, corn, kafir corn, sorghum, maize, apples, peaches, potatoes, turnips, beets, etc., etc. There will be premiums for every kind of threshed grain, every kind

of sheaf grain, and every kind of vegetable, fruit, alfalfa, clover, grass and forage crop. No charge is made for entries, and merely a nominal entrance fee will be fixed, with free courtesies to delegates and families of delegates, official representatives and members of the press attending the Congress.

EXHIBITS MAY BE SENT BY EXPRESS.

Parties desiring to exhibit who find it impossible to personally attend may send their exhibits by express or freight to the chairman of the Exposition committee, J. W. McNicol, who will see that they are given as much attention and as much care as if the owner was with them. Those sending exhibits as well as all other intending exhibitors, should bear in mind that there are customs regulations to conform with, which are apt to occasion some delay, and so it is wise to send the exhibits in ample season to insure their arrival at Lethbridge several days before October 17, the earlier after October 1 the better. There will be no duty upon exhibits, and if they are returned to the shipper there will be no return charges.

The Official Premium List, containing the rules and regulations and a complete list of the prizes, will be forwarded free upon request by post card or letter to J. W. McNicol, Chairman Exposition Committee, Lethbridge, Alberta.



THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AT LETHBRIDGE
AND OFFICIALS IN CHARGE OF THE DRY-FARMED
PRODUCTS EXPOSITION.

LETHBRIDGE

THE CONVENTION CITY

LETHBRIDGE, the 1912 convention city, is one of the best known in Western Canada. It is 764 miles west of Winnipeg, Man., 395 miles east of Spokane, Wash., and 48 miles north of the boundary line between Canada and the United States. It nestles on the prairie banks of the Belly River, just east of the main range of the Canadian Rocky Mountains. It has grown very rapidly in recent years, its expansion being commensurate with the wonderful development of Southern Alberta as a farming country and of the Southern Alberta and Crowsnest Pass coal fields, for all of which it is the chief commercial centre and supply point.

Lethbridge came into existence in the early eighties at the time of the construction of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to the Pacific Coast. It was situated about 100 miles from the Canadian Pacific main line and for 15 years or more it remained a small coal mining town and cattle ranching centre.

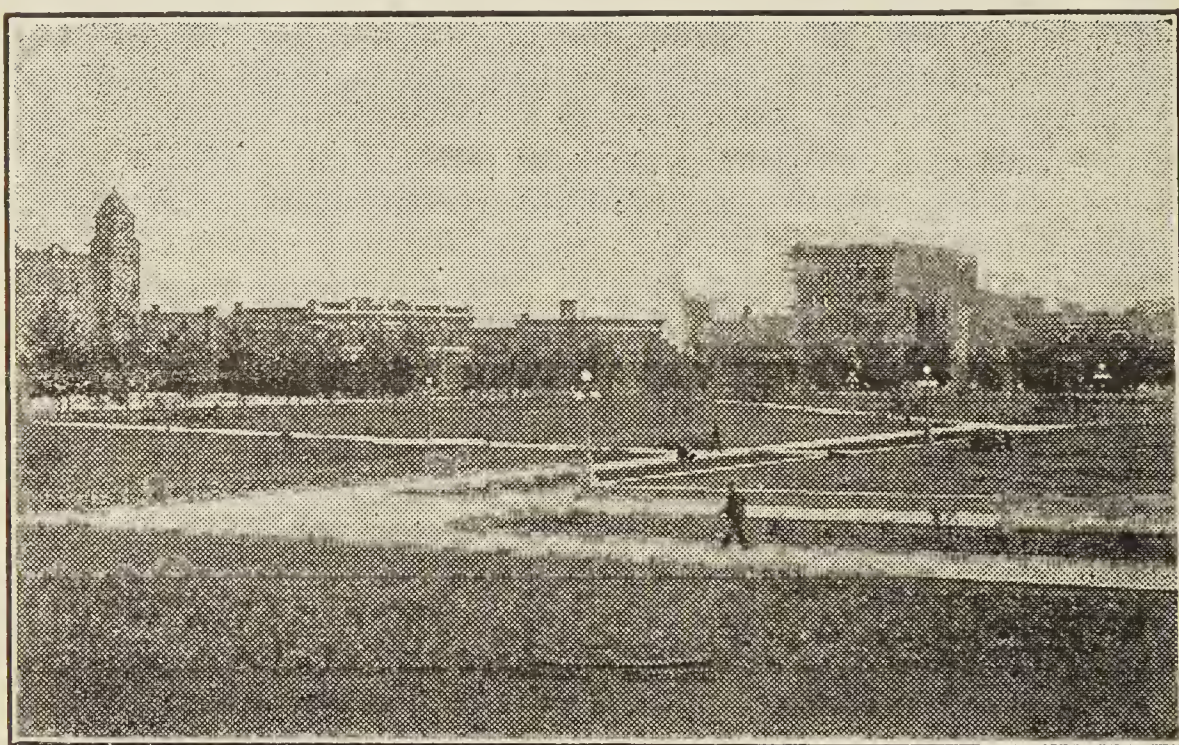
FOUNDED ON COAL AND WHEAT.

Then came the awakening of the world to the wonderful riches of Western Canada and the tremendous flood of immigration which shows no diminution. The growth of Western Canada increased the requirements for coal, and the coal industry around Lethbridge and west of it through the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia, grew to meet this demand. The farmers through the Middle Western States poured into Southern Alberta and demonstrated that the soil, which the cattlemen had always believed and declared too dry for farming, was unequalled for wheat growing and other agricultural activities, and Lethbridge kept growing.

As an instance of the city's rapid growth the population and assessment figures need only be quoted. In 1906 the population was 2,313; in the census taken in 1911 it was 10,072, and at present it is probably between 12,000 and 14,000. In 1906 the total property assessment was \$1,631,000; in 1912 it totals \$18,634,744.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The government, as in the majority of Canadian cities, is vested in a mayor elected annually and a council consisting of six aldermen, elected at large, three each year to serve for a term of two years. The mayor is paid a salary and devotes his entire time to the business of the city. The mayor, city engineer, city secretary-treasurer and city electrical superintendent, form in all but a name, a city commission. No capital expenditure can be made without first being authorized by two-thirds majority of the ratepayers voting on each issue separately. In practice the bills authorizing such expenditures are lumped together and voted upon by special election, separate ballot papers being used for each bill. This system, in fact, is a compulsory referendum.



GALT PARK, LETHBRIDGE.

The city owns its public utilities, including water, power and light, together with a coal mine and a street railway system. The telephone system is owned and operated by the Provincial Government.

The effects of municipal ownership in the water and electrical service is already marked by reductions in rates, which continue as the city expands in population and the consumption increases. The franchise values of these utilities in this way go back to the ratepayers in the form of reduced rates instead of going into the pockets of promoters and investors, as where utilities are in the possession of private corporations.

The price of electricity was recently reduced for manufacturing purposes to 2 cents per kilowatt hour and it has stimulated many inquiries from large concerns who, because of the advantages of cheap coal, electricity and gas, and the added

benefits of transportation facilities in all directions, are looking to Lethbridge as the city of the future in Southern Alberta.

SINGLE TAX SYSTEM.

The city is embarking upon what is commonly known as the single tax system of taxation. Assessments are made on both the land value and improvements, but the improvements and everything with the exception of the actual land are exempt from taxation to the extent of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. This exemption of improvements is to be increased to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in 1913 and 100 per cent. in 1914, thus consummating the ideal of complete taxation of land values only. This system encourages the erection of good buildings and sets a premium on the holding of real estate out of use.

PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

Lethbridge has an excellent park and boulevard system. In the centre of the business portion is Galt Park, 10 acres in extent and lavishly laid out with cement walks, ornamental electric lamps, flower beds and shrubs. At the east end of the city there is Henderson Park, 340 acres in extent, including a 70 acre lake, and automobile drives have been laid out.

An interesting feature in regard to Henderson Park is that it was acquired and has been improved at practically no cost to the ratepayers. This is how it was done: The Lethbridge Agricultural Society's fair grounds were originally situated more than one mile outside of the city. With the growth of the city this land became very valuable, and it was then turned over to the city, subdivided and placed on the market in 25 foot lots. The revenue from these lots was in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and with this money the city purchased the 340 acres further out and had left a sufficient sum to carry out extensive improvements thereon.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

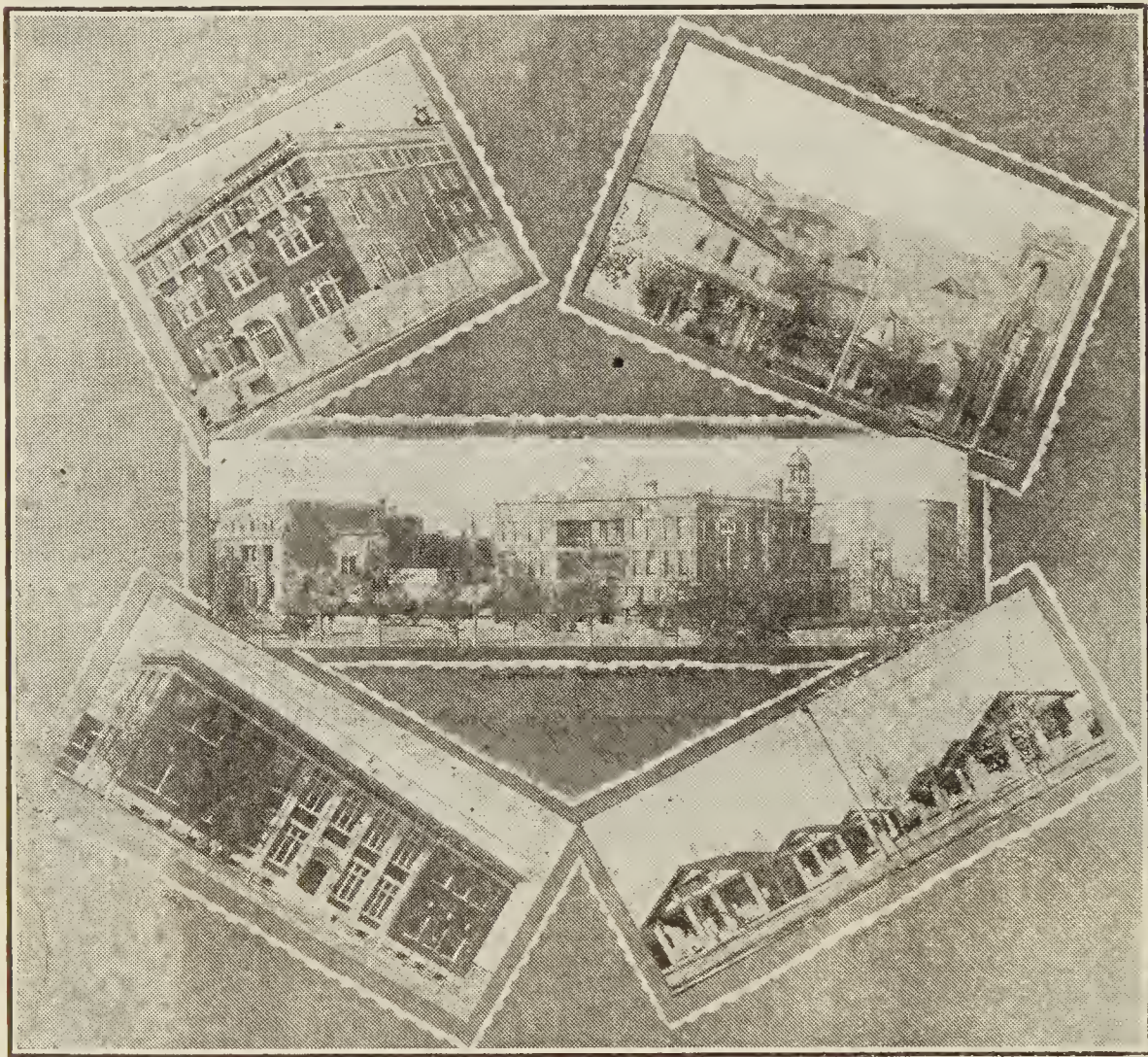
Public improvements have kept up well with the city's rapid growth. At the end of 1911, the city had 32 miles of cement sidewalks, 31 miles of water mains, 21 miles of sanitary sewers, 14 miles of boulevards, and several miles of storm sewers for carrying off rain water. Considerably more of all these improvements was included in the program for 1912, and is now under construction. Eleven miles of the municipal street car system is also included in the 1912 program and will be in operation before the International Dry-Farming Congress meets. The improvement program for this year is in excess of \$1,000,000.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The Dominion Experimental Station for Southern Alberta is located just east of the city limits. The superintendent, Prof. W. H. Fairfield, has for several years been an executive

of the International Dry-Farming Congress and this year he is chief of the jury of awards. This farm is 400 acres in extent and was established six years ago. In reality two experimental farms are being operated here, one devoted to irrigated farming and the other to dry-farming. Approximately 100 acres is irrigated, the balance being above the canal.

Supt. Fairfield was the first man to demonstrate that Southern Alberta was an ideal alfalfa country. Chiefly owing to his experiments and efforts, alfalfa growing has become one of the leading branches of husbandry in the district tributary to Lethbridge. While experiments are carried on with all kinds



VIEWS IN LETHBRIDGE, THE CONVENTION CITY.

Y. M. C. A.

KNOX CHURCH

FIFTH STREET, OPPOSITE GALT PARK

GALT HOSPITAL

STRATHCONA COURT

of grasses, grains, root crops, berries, fruits, trees and shrubs, a wide scope has been given to the cultural and rotation problems, and much data has been published and information supplied which has proved of inestimable value to farmers.

VARIED INDUSTRIES.

Lethbridge has many varied industries, ranging from grain elevators to an iron foundry, from flour mills to coal mines,

from woodworking factories and brick plants to a woollen mill and brewery. The coal mines, of course, are the most important. Within four miles of the city there are six large coal mines, each producing from 500 to 2,000 tons of coal a day. There are also several smaller mines, employing from 10 to 30 men each. In the territory tributary to Lethbridge there are upwards of 40 coal mines, and the total annual production of the mines in Southern Alberta and Crowsnest Pass districts, contiguous to Lethbridge, has reached 6,000,000 tons a year, the total payroll being between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000 a month.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CENTRE.

It is as a wholesale centre and distributing point that Lethbridge has undergone in the past two years its greatest development. There are upwards of 40 wholesale houses and jobbing agencies established in the city. Many of these concerns have built handsome three-storey buildings. There are 87 commercial travelers traveling out of the city, and they last year organized a Lethbridge council of the United Commercial Travelers.

The retail houses are of a very high standard, all lines of business being represented, and some of the stocks carried being very extensive, the people demanding the highest and most modern grades of goods on the market. The constantly increasing rural population and improvements in the daily train service on the lines running out of Lethbridge has given an impetus to the retail trade, and the authorities are working on a plan for an electric radial railroad to be operated in connection with its street railway system, so as to link up the city and the several small villages that surround the mines, with the object of giving a further impetus to the business of the city.

NATURAL GAS BEING PIPED IN.

Fifty miles east of Lethbridge a tremendous flow of natural gas has been struck, the total production of the ten wells being 120,000,000 cubic feet every 24 hours and the pressure 810 pounds per square inch. The "Old Glory" well, one of the largest, is the property of the Canadian Northwest Gas, Heat, Light and Power Co., a \$3,000,000 corporation, which is boring 20 other wells at Bow Island, and which has its mains already laid into the city of Lethbridge. The company has a franchise to supply the city with natural gas at the rate of 35 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for residential consumption and 15 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for power purposes, equal to \$12 per h.p., per year. Provision is made in the franchise for the sharing by the city in a portion of the company's profits.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The railroad facilities are most excellent, particularly from the standpoint of distribution. The Crow'snest Pass branch



PRESIDENT, SECRETARY AND GROUP OF EXECUTIVES OF
THE LETHBRIDGE BOARD OF TRADE.



VICE-PRESIDENT, MAYOR AND GROUP OF EXECUTIVES OF
THE LETHBRIDGE BOARD OF TRADE.

of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for which the city is a divisional point, comes into the city from the east and passes out again to the west through the Rocky Mountains. The same company has three other branches radiating from the city through the tributary farming country, and two branches in course of construction.

■ The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, Canada's other great transcontinental railroad systems, have plans under way for two or more lines into the city, and contracts for the grading of one of the lines of the former company have been awarded.

The Canadian Pacific Railway maintains machine shops in the city which give employment to a large number of mechanics.

BANKS AND CLEARANCES.

If any evidence were needed regarding the economic development of Lethbridge it could be supplied by the fact that there are nine branches of the principal Canadian banks located in the city. For a city of 12,000 inhabitants this is indeed a goodly number, and the presence of the buildings erected by these banks, some of them remarkable for their scale and appearance, is an expression of the confidence in the future of the city held by those behind these financial institutions. The combined capital of banks with branches in Lethbridge is approximately \$90,000,000. The annual clearings for 1911 totalled \$28,503,298. During the first five months of the current year the clearings totaled \$13,045,665, as compared with \$10,436,079 for the corresponding period of 1911.

SCHOOLS KEEP PACE WITH GROWTH.

Lethbridge has a high school of the best standing, three large graded schools, a Roman Catholic separate school and several smaller schools. Another eight-room school building, a manual training school and physical culture building, are being erected. If there is one thing more than another which the people of Lethbridge feel proud of it is the attention they have devoted to school and educational affairs and the large sums they have expended for school buildings and education in all its phases.

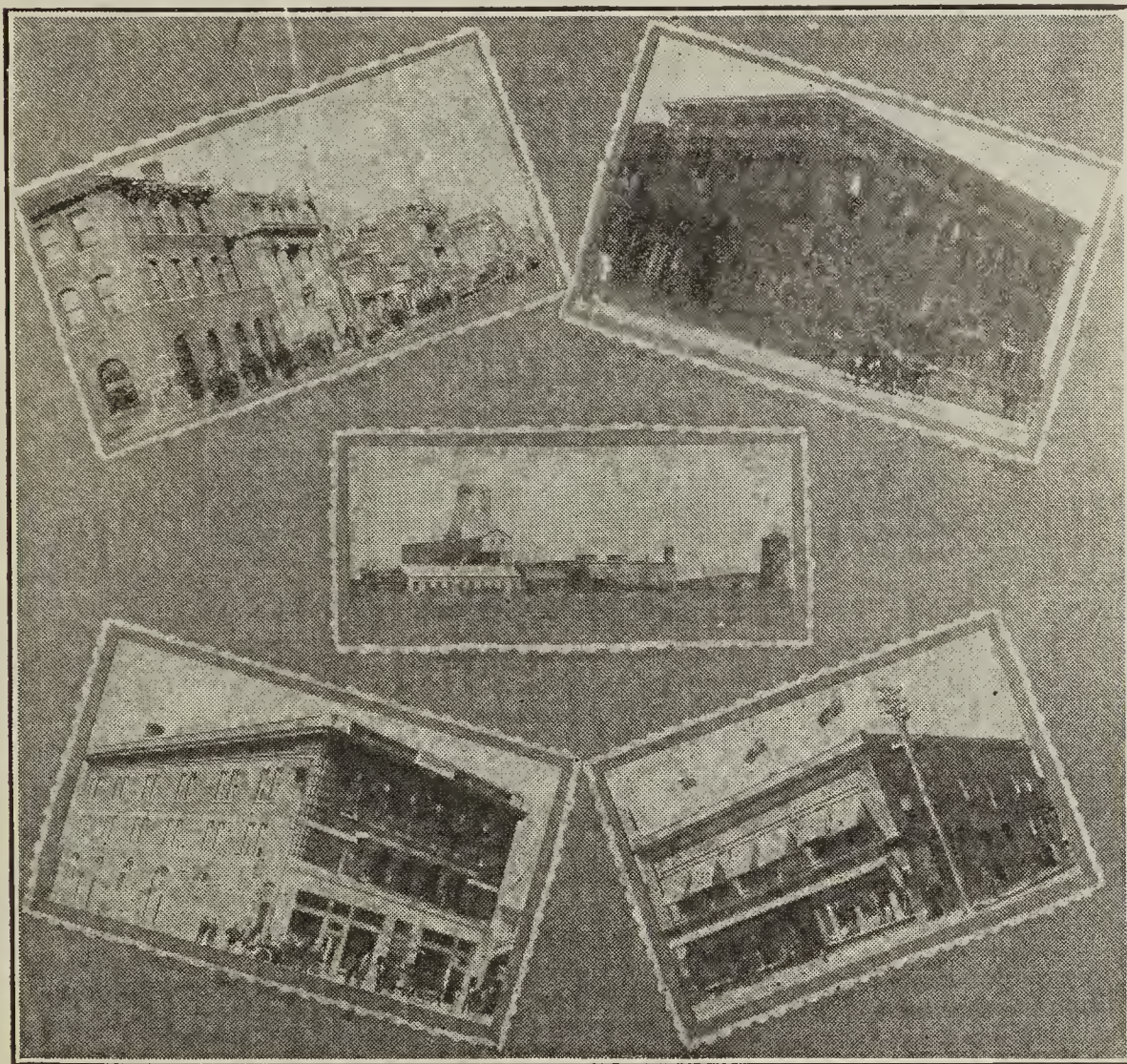
RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL ADVANTAGES.

In this day of enlightenment and progress no city can hope for recognition and an influx of population unless it can offer the best of religious and social advantages. Almost every leading Protestant denomination is represented in Lethbridge by one or more churches, and the Roman Catholic church has so prospered that plans have been prepared and the preliminary steps taken towards the erection of a cathedral to cost more than \$100,000, exclusive of the site. This will be one of

the handsomest church edifices in Western Canada. The Church of England, the Baptist, the Methodist and the Presbyterian churches are all preparing to erect new edifices in keeping with the growth of the city and the increase in the size of their congregations.

CLIMATE THAT IS SALUBRIOUS.

The weather conditions in Southern Alberta are almost identical with those prevailing in the American States lying on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains. There is very little



COMMERCIAL LETHBRIDGE, A BUSY BUSINESS CITY.

FIFTH STREET, LOOKING SOUTH

ROYAL BANK BUILDING, HEADQUARTERS
INTERNATIONAL DRY-FARMING CONGRESS

A MODERN EQUIPPED COAL MINE SHAFT

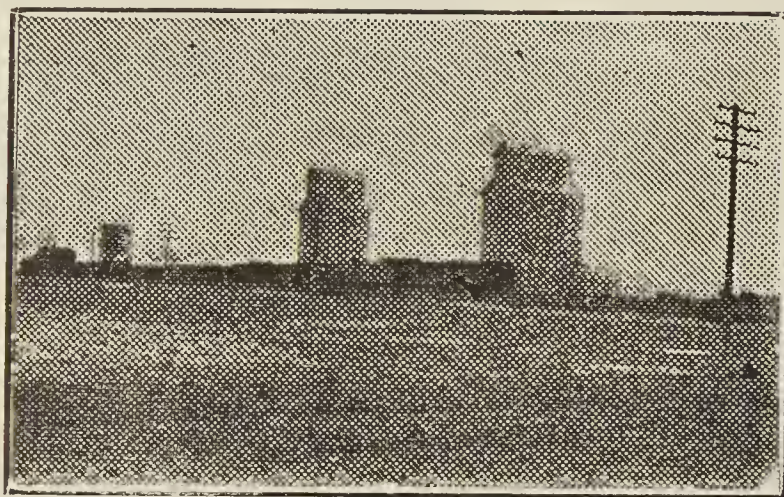
ALEXANDRA HOTEL

HUDSON BAY STORES

difference between the climate of Southern Alberta and that portion of the State of Colorado lying east of the main range of the Rockies. Perhaps the thermometer goes a little lower in Alberta during a cold spell and a little higher in Colorado during the warmest periods of the year, but, generally speaking, the conditions are similar.

It has been recorded for the past four years by an instrument at the Dominion Experimental Farm, situated on the outskirts, that of a total of 4,467 hours that the sun is above the horizon in a year it shone brightly in Lethbridge for 2,311 hours in 1908, 2,544 hours in 1909, 2,478 hours in 1910 and 2,281 hours in 1911.

The old ideas regarding bitter cold prevailing immediately north of the United States boundary are being rapidly dispelled. Fall and winter in Lethbridge are a succession of bright sunny days, with very little cold or storm weather. The Chinook winds which come up off the Pacific ocean and filter through the Rocky Mountains give Southern Alberta a mild and fine climate; there is very little sleighing, and when the snow falls



GRAIN ELEVATORS SEEN IN EVERY DIRECTON.

it quickly vanishes before a Chinook wind. There has not been a month since temperature records have been kept at Lethbridge when the mean temperature for the month has reached zero. In November, 1911, the maximum temperature was 50.4 degrees above zero, the minimum 23.5 below zero and the mean 21.26 above zero. In December the maximum temperature was 58.1 degrees above zero, the minimum 22.3 below zero, and the mean 22.93 above. In January of the present year the maximum was 48.6 degrees above, the minimum 30.5 below and the mean 14.13 above. In February the maximum was 39.2 degrees above, the minimum 23.5 below and the mean 28.7 above. To gain the full import of these figures, let the reader compare them with the figures of his own state or province, if the latter are available.

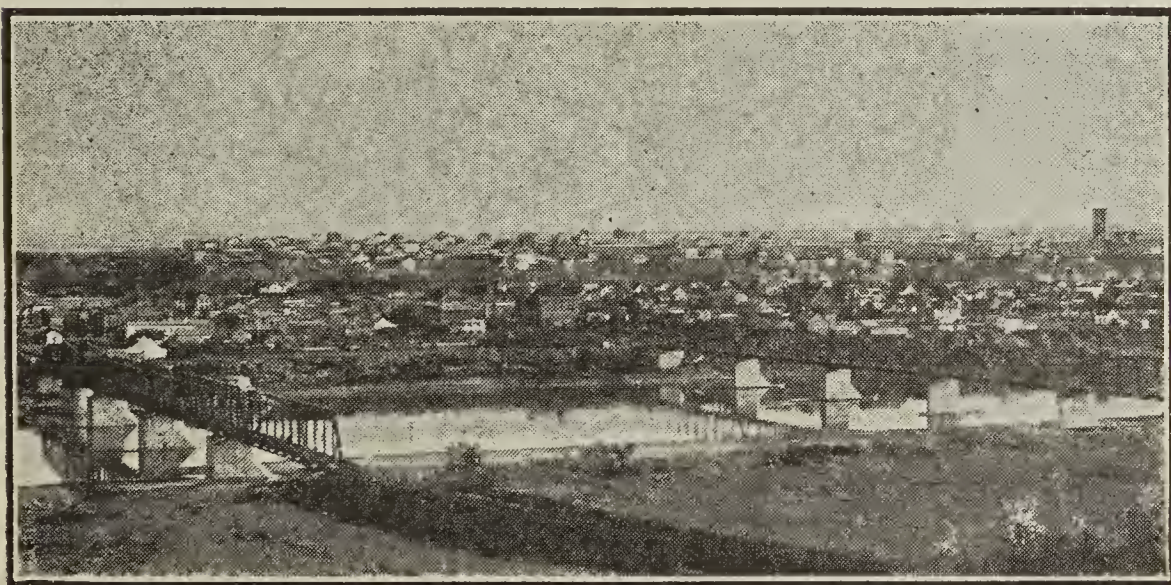


DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL, STATION NEAR LETHBRIDGE

MEDICINE HAT

MEDICINE HAT is the central city of the southeast part of the Province, being situated on the South branch of the Saskatchewan River. It is assured for all time to come an adequate supply of pure water for domestic and power purposes.

During recent years the country has undergone a great change, passing from a ranching to an agricultural district, and it is being settled up with a good class of farmers, a great many of whom have been pioneers in the Western states, and can adapt themselves to pioneer conditions.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF MEDICINE HAT, THE GAS CITY
OF SOUTHERN ALBERTA

The Provincial Experimental Farm being located close to the city has been of great assistance in the development of agriculture throughout the district. Where their methods were followed during the past year splendid results have been obtained. The yields of all crops throughout the district have been above the average, and they have been garnered in good condition. While last year's threshing was late still the unthreshed grain was stacked, and there was no appreciable loss through the threshing being done in the spring. In this connection there

is a growing demand throughout the district for smaller threshing machines that can be handled expeditiously with a few men. The district is ideal for flax growing, which has been demonstrated by the enormous yields.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

The general prospects of the district, and indeed the whole Province, is reflected by the industrial development that has taken place in this city. The basis of that development no doubt is cheap power supplied by natural gas. After 10 years of constant use the city wells maintain their flowing capacity and rock pressure, which goes to show that this gas field has passed beyond the experimental stage, and is now an assured fact.



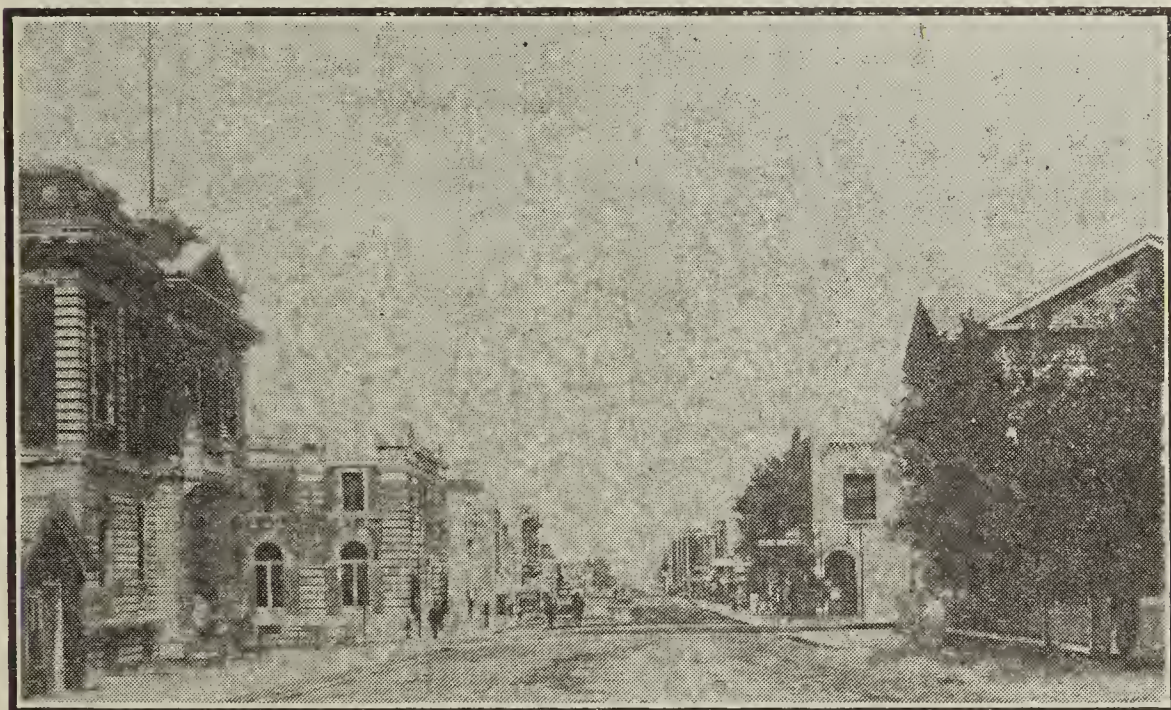
A MEDICINE HAT AUTO RECEPTION.

Perhaps the most important industry that has been located here during the past year is the Alberta Linseed Oil Company's plant, which commenced operations about the beginning of last December. They have a plant capable of taking care of all the flax seed within the Province, and it is built so that it can be added to as conditions require. Oil cake, a by-product of this plant, will be of great value for feeding stock, and it will, no doubt, be taken advantage of by farmers and stock men in the near future, as it will allow for more winter feeding than has been done in the past.

The success of the Medicine Hat Milling Company's plant has been such that they have decided to increase their capacity to 600 barrels per day. As part of the machinery is arranged for it it will only be a short time before this will be an accomplished fact. As other milling firms are inquiring about conditions and sites in the city, it is probable that before many years this will be a large milling centre.

OTHER IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

Another important industry, which opened last July, is the Alberta Foundry & Machine Company's plant, which has developed so rapidly that they have decided to triple their capacity this coming winter. This plant is an imperative necessity at this centre, where so many agricultural machines are being used.



A STREET SCENE IN MEDICINE HAT, CITY HALL AT LEFT.

The Alberta Rolling Mills Company commenced operations last July, and the results up to the present time have been so satisfactory to the company that they contemplate doubling their capacity in the near future in an effort to meet the requirements of the Alberta trade.

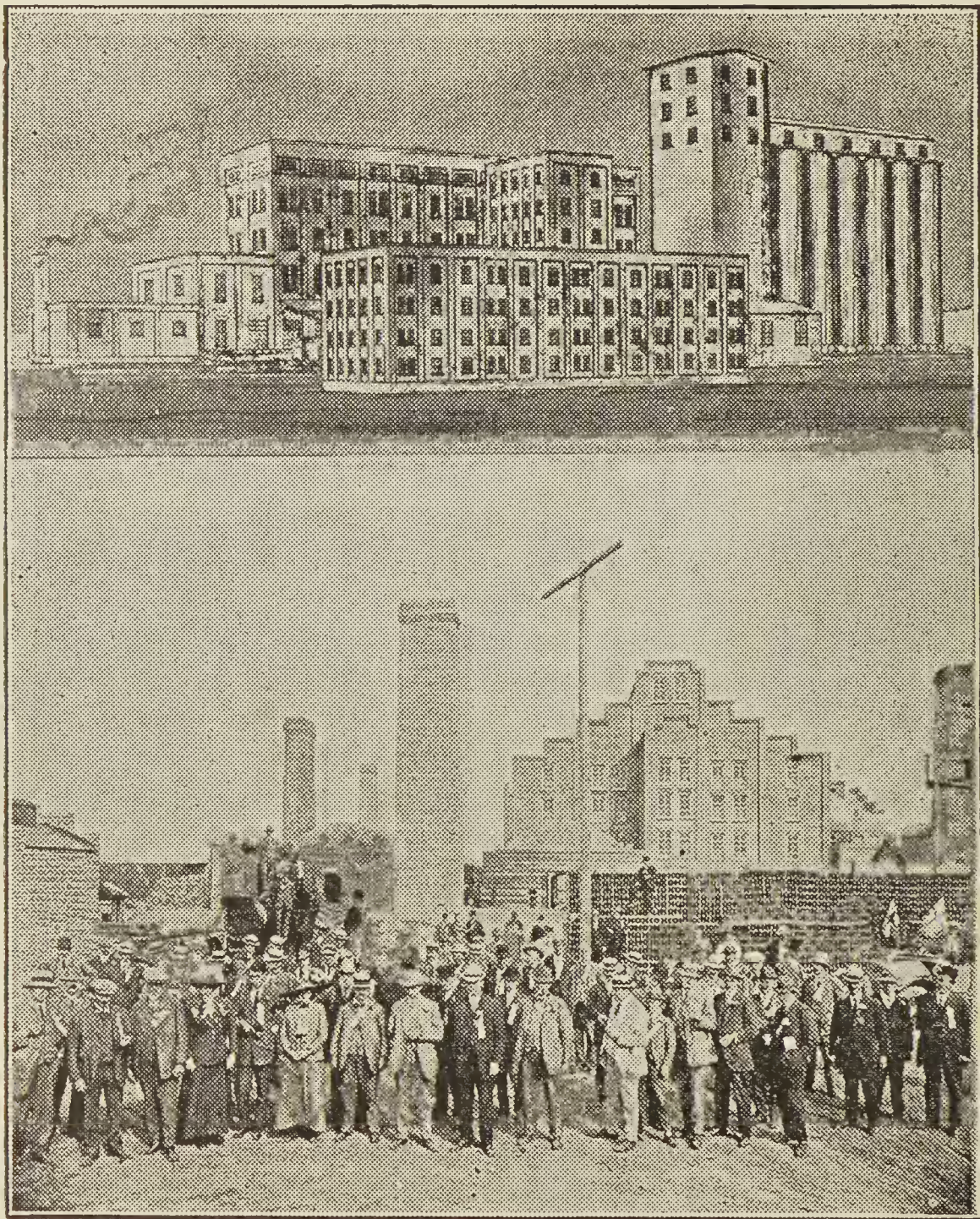
The Alberta Clay Products Company have passed the experimental stage and are now considered an old established industry which has made good. While running at full capacity, it is impossible for them to meet the demands for their products. They are now considering the advisability of erecting another plant here to take care of their hollow-ware department, and operate the present plant for making sewer pipe exclusively.

The Rosery Flower Company has grown beyond the expectations of the owners. The greenhouses have been ex-

tended from time to time, but in spite of this it is impossible to meet the demands made upon them.

NATURAL GAS FOR POWER.

This large industrial development, which is taking place throughout Western Saskatchewan and the Province of Alberta is creating a great demand for manufactured products. The



INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE HAT.

natural gas supply, available at Medicine Hat for heat and power, is naturally attracting manufacturers to this point, and with the increased railway facilities which the Provincial Government has outlined for Southern Alberta, this industrial centre will no doubt develop rapidly.

The City of Medicine Hat is one of the most progressive in the West. Its council has been working towards a single tax system during the past three years, and is now in a position to place it in operation in 1912. As the city owns all public utilities, and with the large revenue derived from the natural gas system, which the city also owns and operates, it makes it possible to have a low tax rate with a maximum of efficiency.

ELECTRICITY FOR MANUFACTURING.

The last development in municipal enterprise was the erection of an electric power plant, which has been completed. It is found that the electric light is more adaptable for lighting mills and factories, and in various other ways where it is impracticable to use the natural gas light. It is also found more convenient to put in small power motors than to use gas engines. This plant will prove instrumental in developing industries of the city, which will eventually become a strong factor in the community.



TORONTO STREET, MEDICINE HAT
RESIDENTIAL CITY.

A few years ago the city started a nursery, from which trees have been distributed throughout the city with very beneficial results. At the present time the nursery stock consists of elm, cottonwood, Russian poplar, maple and ash, all of which are doing well.

Educationally, Medicine Hat is well provided with schools and churches, and this, together with the climatic conditions, makes it a desirable residential city.

The city council has as a department of its organization an industrial bureau, from which reliable and detailed information can be obtained. Hon. D. Milne, the mayor, is chairman of the bureau.

CALGARY

CALGARY, just 100 miles north of Lethbridge, is the commercial and distributing centre of Alberta and the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway's irrigation system.

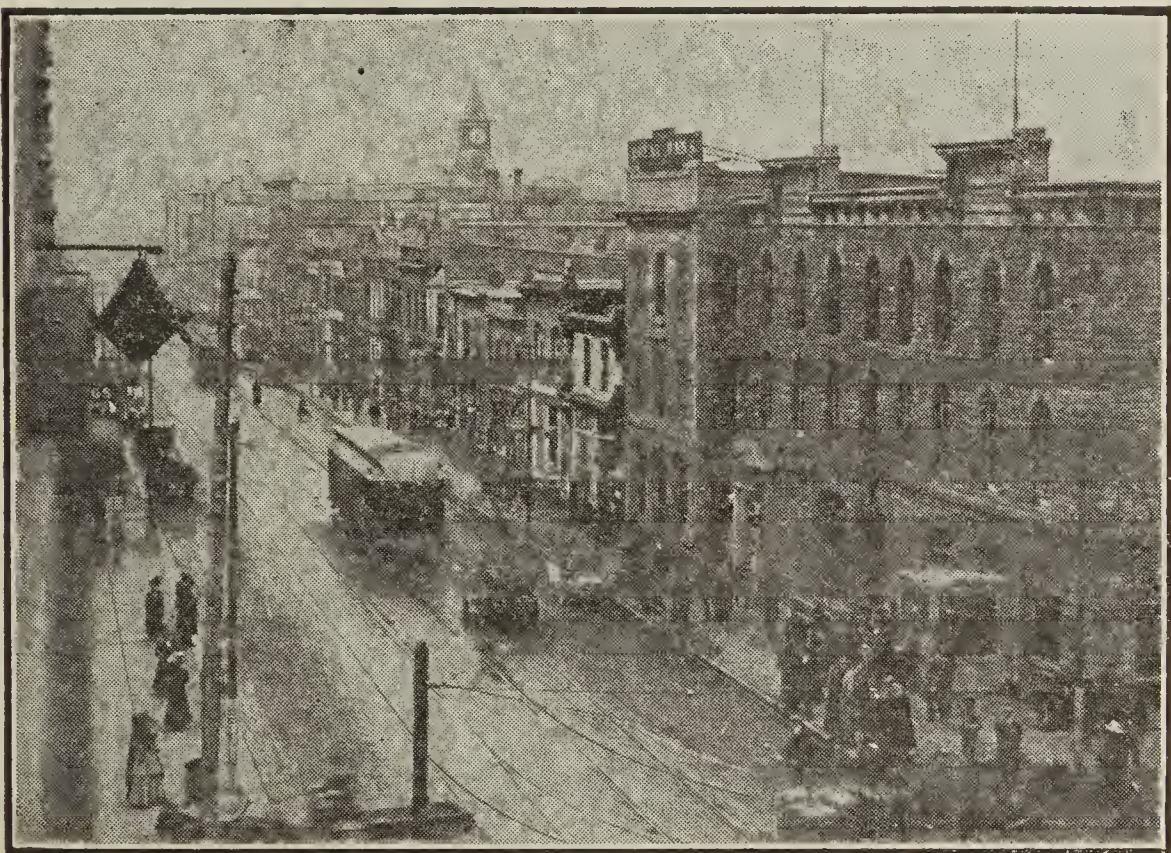


CITY HALL, CALGARY.

In Calgary are stationed all the various officers who have direct charge of the enormous amount of work involved in installing the immense Canadian Pacific irrigation project, the largest and most complete on the American continent. Because

of this it is an undoubted fact that Calgary will always remain the commercial centre of the last and best West.

The city is fortunately ideally located, which gives it a prominence it will bear with ease for years to come. It is the meeting or passing point between the east and the west and the north and south. The two transcontinental lines, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway, are now grading into the city. They will have rails laid and freight facilities available to assist in the handling of the grain crops of 1912. Passenger trains will also be running on both of these lines before long. The Canadian Pacific Railway now reaches the city from all directions and districts. The western headquarters have been established in Calgary for years, necessitating



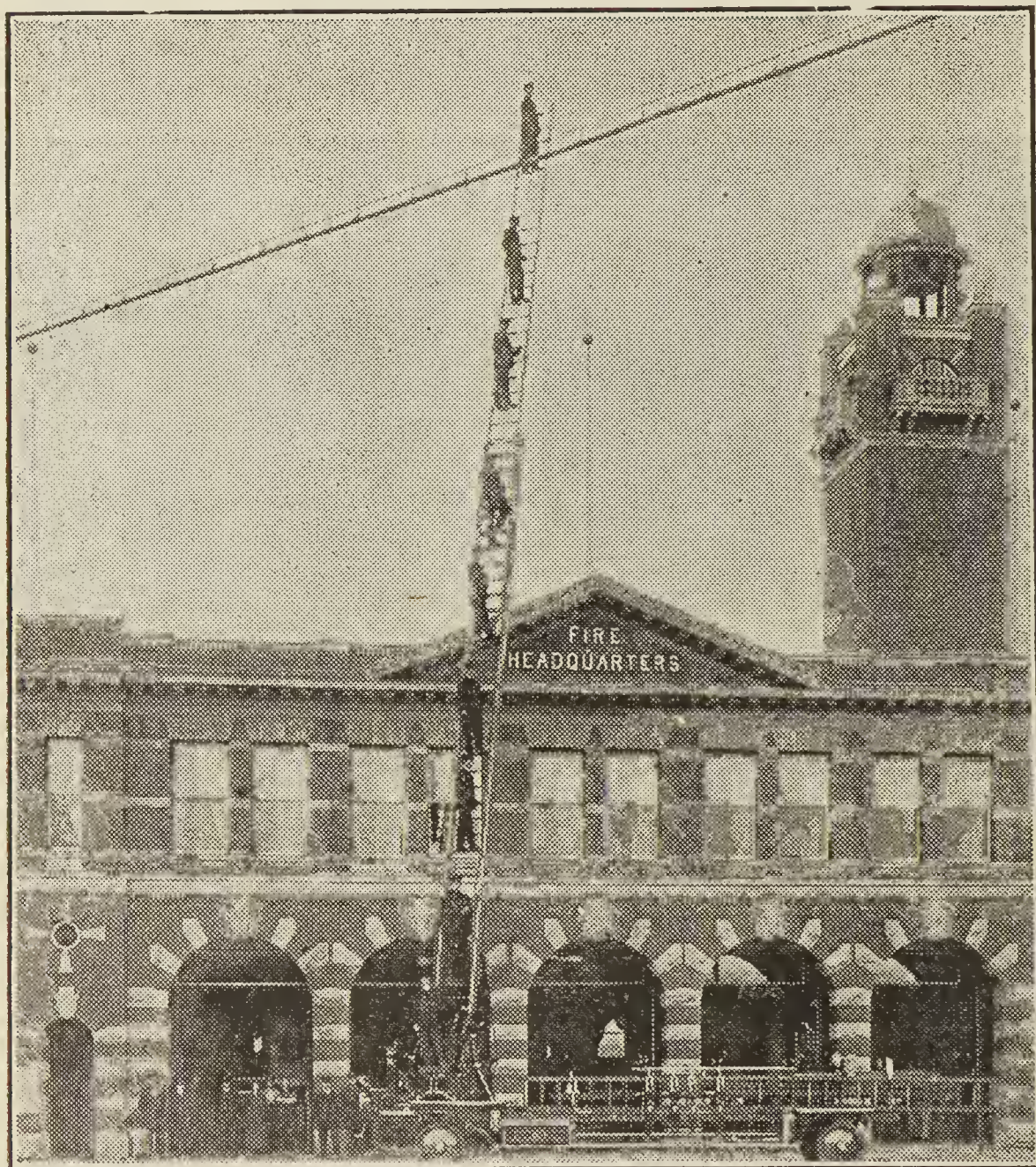
EIGHTH STREET, IN THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS SECTION OF CALGARY

the employment of hundreds of clerks and other employes to transact the business on the various lines between Swift Current on the east and Laggan on the west. The general superintendent in Calgary also has charge of the Crows Nest branch of the line. This company is making large extensions to the yards and freight sheds, and also has under construction a \$1,500,000 hotel, and car and locomotive shops to cost \$3,000,000.

In addition to this the general offices of the western land department are in Calgary. For the transaction of this business a six-story building is required. In the telegraph department approximately 100 operators, clerks and messenger boys are kept in constant work. The Dominion Express Company, operating over the Canadian Pacific lines, has 30 train messengers running between Moose Jaw and Vancouver who make their homes in this city.

The wholesale firms, jobbers and manufacturers who do business in Calgary employ the services of thousands who are required to supply the needs and wants of the merchants throughout the province and the west. The local lodge of the United Commercial Travelers has a membership of more than 700, and every one of these travelers calls Calgary his home.

Calgary has a plentiful supply of steam, gas and electric power which can be supplied cheaply in any quantity. Its ideal location as a distributing center for the West and the



MOTOR ELECTRIC ARIEL LADDER, EIGHTY FEET IN HEIGHT, OF THE CALGARY FIRE DEPARTMENT IN FRONT OF HEADQUARTERS.

favorable freight rates granted it by the railways add much to its almost marvelous prosperity. In 1900, just a decade ago, Calgary had a population of only 6,557; five years later in 1906, the population was 21,040, five years later than that, Calgary's population was approximately 60,000. In 1910, customs returns for the 21 months reached a total of \$916,639.92; just

one year later, the total returns for the 12 months were \$1,740,567. In 1891, the assessed value of property and buildings in this city was \$1,911,736. In 1896, five years later it had increased to \$2,076,530; in 1901, it had increased by \$200,000, and in 1911 had reached a total of \$52,747,600. It is estimated that the assessed valuation of the buildings and property in 1912 will be \$115,000,000. This estimate is made on a 25 per cent. cost of buildings erected, or in the course of construction.

The prosperity and progressiveness of a really live city, can be gained by reports sent out by the clearing house. The actual returns for 1908 are not available, but for 1909 they show a total amount of \$98,754.393. In 1910 they reached a total of \$150,677,031; in 1911 the total was \$218,681,921. Calgary's growth has been nominal, and not the result of any "boom."



A STREET SCENE IN CALGARY, SOUTHERN ALBERTA'S BUSINESS METROPOLIS.

The clearing house reports from January 1909 until April 1912 show a monthly increase, not one month showing a decrease over the former one.

Calgary owns and controls all public utilities and operates them on a most satisfactory paying basis. The street railway system, which was installed in July, 1909, has been a profitable investment from its commencement. In 1910, on an investment of \$480,000, the system netted a profit of 18 per cent., and all this after debenture funds, depreciation funds, maintenance fund and interest had been provided for. The system has been doubled in extent and equipment, and a larger profit is already assured.

The electric light and power plant is also owned and operated by the city. It has been installed at a cost of approxi-

mately \$600,000. In 1910, a profit of \$24,000 was returned, after all necessary contingent, debenture, maintenance and interest funds were provided for. At present the city is generating 22,000 h.p. by steam and receiving 2,000 h.p. additional from the Calgary Power Company, whose large power plant is 50 miles up the Bow river.

Rates for power are as follows:

	K.W. Hours	Rate	Discounts
For consuming up to.....	750	2c.	10 per cent.
From 751 up to.....	1,750	1 8-10c.	10 “
From 1,751 up to.....	2,500	1 6-10c.	10 “
From 2,501 up to.....	12,500	1 3-10c.	10 “
From 12,501 up to.....	25,000	1 1-10c.	10 “

A minimum charge of \$1 per h.p. per month up to 20 h.p.; each additional h.p. 50 cents whether current is used or not.

The Natural Gas Company, which is affiliated with other companies, has a large supply of natural gas in and adjacent to Calgary, and also in the southern part of the province. It has a franchise for the sale of natural gas in Calgary at a maximum of 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to manufacturers, which is equivalent to approximately \$15 per h.p. per annum; while the price for domestic purposes will be 35 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

The assessment of Calgary has also grown in proportion to the increase in size and population.

At present, Calgary has about 50 factories employing 2,500 hands, and offers excellent opportunities for the profitable manufacture of beet sugar, boots, shoes, bags, binder twine, brushes and brooms, butter, cheese, furniture, farm machinery, gelatine products, linens, paints and oils, ready made clothing, shirts and overalls, starch products, stoves and furnaces, straw paper, tar and building papers, tanned leather, wooden ware and woolens.

Calgary has made provision for ideal manufacturing sites to intending locators by acquiring two large industrial sites, within the city limits, and equipped with efficient railway spurs and trackage. Manufacturers desiring sites may purchase these from the city at cost price paid for them by the city. Prices for these sites, of course, vary, but the average price asked is from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per acre, according to position or location, current rates of interest of necessity imposed.

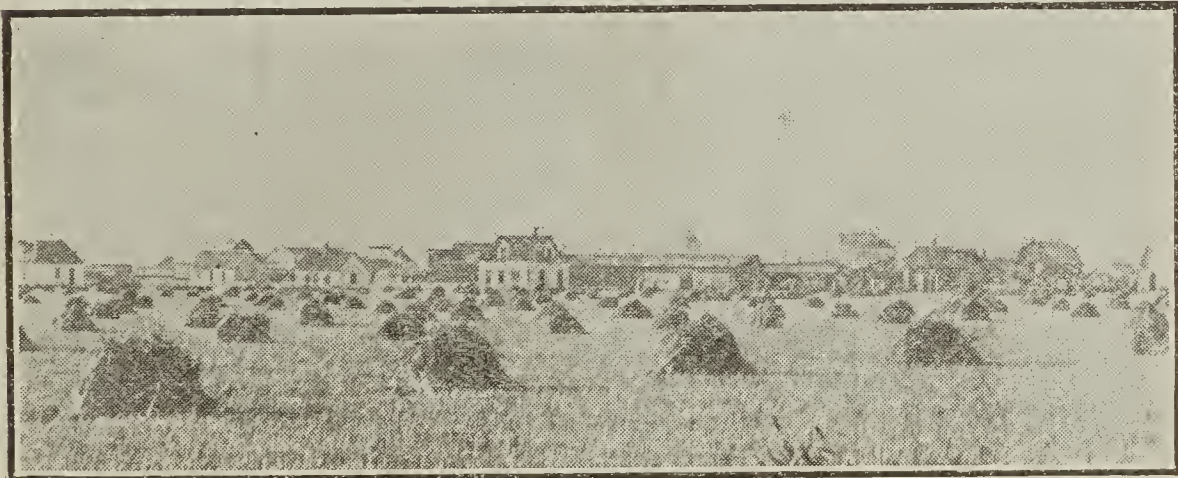
There are some 150 wholesale, jobbing and commission houses in Calgary. Most of these firms are located in large, handsome and costly warehouses, which would do credit to any commercial metropolis.

Twenty-two branches of Canadian chartered banks are located in Calgary, three fire insurance companies have head offices in the city, and three strong trust companies doing business in Alberta have their principal offices and western directors in Calgary.

BARONS

BARONS, situated on the Calgary-Lethbridge line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, offers prospective settlers their choice of 100,000 acres of the best wheat and mixed farming land in Canada, at \$10 to \$35 per acre.

The yield of spring wheat in this section for 1911 ran as high as 52 bushels per acre, with an average of 30 bushels per acre, testing from 62 to 68 pounds per bushel. This grain is considered the best milling wheat in the world. Contrast the profit from such a crop with that of the wheat growing states of the Union where land values have risen to \$150 per acre!



BARONS, A PROSPEROUS WHEAT CENTRE.

Of the 16 wheat producing districts of the Canadian Northwest, Barons, according to government returns for a period of six years, leads in the average yield of wheat, some of our farmers netting as high a profit as \$35 per acre on the first crop.

We have the finest climate in Canada. The winters are mild and short, and cattle, which are always allowed to remain on the range all winter, invariably come out in the spring in the best of condition. We have no scrub or brush and no labor is necessary previous to breaking the land.

While at the Dry-Farming Congress at Lethbridge be sure to visit the Barons district and allow us to show you at first hand what we have. We are only 36 miles north of Lethbridge, and the Board of Trade will be delighted to welcome you. Write for particulars to J. J. Tighe, Secretary Board of Trade, Barons, Alberta.

CARDSTON

IT has been said that "nothing succeeds like success." So as to the Cardston District in Southern Alberta, which has been a conspicuous success since it was first settled, in 1885, there is really not so very much that needs the telling except that it may be of great interest to those who do not know of us or who have not heard of us before, and of these there are many.

The one wonder, to those who do not know the country, is that it remained unknown so long, while other far less fertile or promising countries received much notice and gathered rapid settlement.

The Cardston District, as usually understood, comprises not only the land lying immediately around the town of Cardston, but includes several other settlements to the west. These different localities are noted for varied industries, so that the district may be said to be an all-round district, in which farmers or ranchers can, with profit to themselves, take up almost any line of farming or stock raising they may fancy, or any line in which they may have been trained.

To the west, eight miles distant, is the village of Leavitt, where mixed farming is practised, and the farmers have been paying a good deal of attention to the dairy business. A great deal of good grain is raised there, and also timothy hay, so that farmers have usually an abundance of feed in several different shapes. The native grass crop is also heavy, affording good grazing for all kinds of stock.

IN A MIXED FARMING COUNTRY.

Still further on, and nearer to the Rocky Mountains, is the village of Mountainview, where the rainfall is still more profuse, and the land rich and strong, thus enabling the settler to grow heavy crops of timothy and other fodder crops, besides oats, barley, and wheat. Dairying, sheep raising and cattle feeding for beef are all practised successfully, and with the valuable coal deposits being developed at or near Leavitt, and between Leavitt and Mountainview, this section is bound to attract considerable attention in the near future.

To the south is the town of Kimball, nearer to the boundary line. This is also a good mixed farming district and somewhat more of a wheat country, but dairying has occupied the attention of settlers for some time and a good class of cheese has been manufactured here. To the west of Kimball about

three miles is another valuable coal deposit which is being opened up and is giving good results, the proximity of this coal to the farms being a great convenience.

The advent of the projected railroads will add great impetus to all these industries, and it is safe to say that in a few years, with the varied resources of the district and its adjuncts, that the locality will be a very prosperous one and a very busy one. The richness of the district will allow of close settlement and a heavy population, who will in a great measure provide local markets for each other. The varied products going out will bring in considerable revenue.

FORAGE CROP PROLIFIC.

The writer's first remark when he arrived in the Cardston District after travelling over much of two continents and many other countries, states and provinces since childhood, was, "What a grass country!" It is and has been ever since. This



THE CHRISTMAS BEEF ALBERTA SENDS TO LONDON AND NEW YORK

fact has also been forcibly sent home to the rest of the world by the Cardston District winning the trophy for the best exhibit of grasses and cultivated forage crops at the last three Dry-Farming Congresses in three different states.

Now, when there is abundance of good grass on land it naturally follows that it comes out of rich soil. So when some of this rich soil was turned up and produced 63 bushels of No. 1 Hard wheat, per acre, weighing 67 pounds per bushel, it was not to be wondered at, though at first it took the breath away from even the oldest inhabitant. So when another farmer had the audacity, right alongside of this field of wheat, to grow 115 bushels of oats per acre on a large patch, without any artificial aid, depending wholly upon the seed, the soil and the water from heaven, there was more to be considered. So developments keep going on and we take the best of everything from the top, and have still an inexhaustible supply of coal

underneath us, and, goodness knows, what else, for, so far, we have not had time to go after anything else, though we have taken the time to burrow into the cliffs for a supply of our good grey sandstone for our public buildings.

WHERE ABUNDANCE REIGNS.

Living in a country where abundance reigns and is easily picked up it is not necessary to tell fairy tales. The truth is so much easier, if, usually, much harder to believe. The difficult thing for the stranger to assimilate seems to be the distance that we are from the North Pole. It is usually supposed, and thus depicted by historians, that Canada is a land of ice and snow away up in the Arctic regions, whereas this part of Alberta is far away south of the south coast of England and we can do what they cannot do in England, viz., ripen



AN ALBERTAN GOVERNMENT HERD

tomatoes, maize, melons and cucumbers in the open. There are also many other things in the vegetable line that can be more easily handled here than, for instance, in the British Isles and in the more northerly parts of France and other European countries.

The opportunities are many and varied in this region, so the farmer, coming from one of the older countries, can take his choice and follow whatsoever bent his mind may run on, or he may follow what ever line of farming he has learned best. The horse breeder finds that his colts will come up to, if not surpass, the parents in any breed when reared in this land. The feet are especially sound and the bones hard, and the native grass being very rich in nutriment the body also fills out well. Sheep simply revel in the country and the climate; and the past history of the cattle industry is well known.

Lately dairying has been taken up quite extensively, and, as has been said before, the goodness of the grass comes out again, for we fear no competition in our butter and cheese; and when the very best is required, our products will drive the best produced in other regions back to its own field, and later we expect to step in and take away some of the territory from our present competitors.

PROSPERITY RULES ALWAYS.

Of course the new comer will find things different to what they are "at home," but he will find added zest in the life here by stepping in and taking his share of the burdens as well as the pleasures, for he finds that he often "has a voice in things" he did not have where he came from. Such is life in a new country with many of its apparent burdens real pleasure in disguise.



OATS ONE GETS LOST IN—OVER 100 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE

We can point with pride to the fact that in this country and in this particular district there is no such thing as a real case of destitution. Should such occur, however, it would be attended to at once, and if the victim be able to work this state would not last very long. Struggles we all have, or have had, but the possibility of starving or the chance of sinking into the drags of society is entirely removed. Fear of want becomes an unknown quantity in this land.

This is a land of plenty with one of the finest and healthiest climates on the face of the earth.

For information write E. N. Barker, Secretary Board of Trade, Cardston, Alberta.

RAYMOND

RAYMOND, the Sugar City of the Canadian West, with a population of 2,000, is situated 20 miles south of Lethbridge. It does not lay claim to having "the best farming district" surrounding it, because Sunny Southern Alberta is all the best. The exhibits which will be seen at the International Dry-Farmed Products Exposition during Congress week, will, however, prove beyond a doubt that Raymond can back up a claim to the BEST.



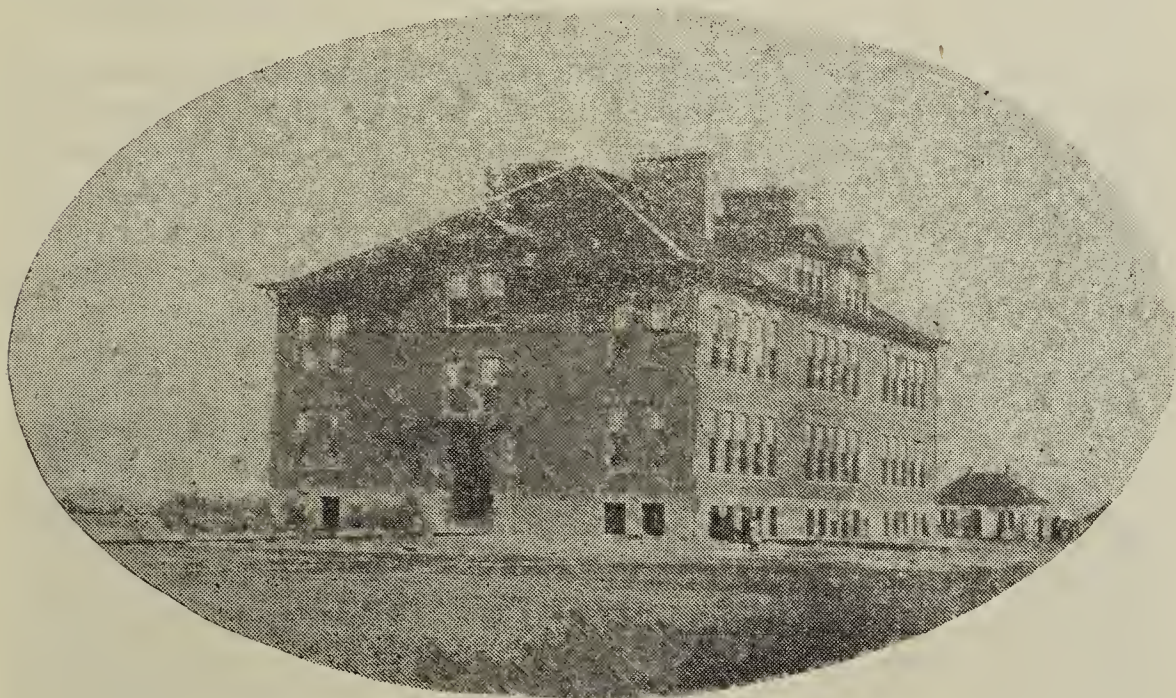
THE \$450,000 KNIGHT SUGAR FACTORY AT RAYMOND.

Some of the advantages that Raymond offers are a splendid water system, completed in 1911, with an abundance of pure drinking water that comes from springs one and a half miles south; an electric light system, with all night service; a public school building that cannot be surpassed by many towns of twice the population; Knight Academy, ranking among the first class educational institutions of the province; two churches, and two opera houses, one of which is of brick with a stage 40 x 80 feet, and the equal of any in many large cities.

In industries, there is the Ellison Milling Co., which has a capacity of 150 barrels of flour a day, a grain storage capacity of 35,000 bushels and a flour storage capacity of 25 carloads; the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., with a capacity of 30,000 bushels, and with a loading platform where the farmer can load

and ship his grain independent of the elevators; and the big plant of the Knight Sugar Co., which cost \$450,000, and which handles 400 tons of sugar beets annually, and is now engaged in handling sugar cane brought from sugar-raising countries.

Next to farming sugar beet raising is the main industry of this section of Southern Alberta. The average cost of raising one acre of sugar beets, including seed, labor and cartage to the factory is \$27. The average yield is eight tons per acre, and the guaranteed price upon delivery at the factory is \$5 a ton. The cultivation of sugar beets is practically a sure crop and nowhere will one find land and climate better adapted to it than in the Raymond district. The Knight Sugar Co. has 6,000 acres of beets under cultivation this year, and employs 150 men. It also conducts a large ranch, and has 8,000 head of cattle and 2,000 head of horses.



THE \$45,000 PUBLIC SCHOOL AT RAYMOND.

The irrigation canal of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs along the south border of the town, furnishing an abundance of water for garden and lawn use, and for market gardening. The cultivation of alfalfa has been exceptionally profitable, and especially under the ditch, and this is also true of the grasses used for forage, but none of the farmers have used irrigation waters for growing grains and their lands being below the ditch makes them more valuable. The dry-farming district lies to the south of the town, where there are thousands of acres of excellent farming and ranching lands, and the government has recently opened up three townships for homesteading 20 miles south of the town, assuring a large local trade with the settlers.

At the Dry-Farming Exposition next October Raymond will show what is grown within her borders and how it is grown. For any further information write W. McD. Tait, secretary, or R. A. Gillies, president, Board of Trade, Raymond, Alberta.

TABER

TABER is a coal city in a wheat district.

Among the thousands who will peruse this book with interest, are there not those of you who are anxious to make a fresh start in life, to break into the life of the last best West and share a little of its prosperity? To you, then, as to all the rest, the story upon this page will prove of interest.

It is the story, briefly told in the plainest statement of facts, of the town of Taber, Alberta, a town that in the short span of five years grew from a water tank to a prosperous community, a town that is known on the Alberta division of the Canadian Pacific Railway as the "million dollar town." Tributary to it, too, is a district rich in resources, that offers to the prospective settler cheap lands of the best class, and to the prospective investor investments that will reap rich harvests.

STARTED FROM A WATER TANK.

A Canadian Pacific Railway water tank was all that marked the site of Taber five years ago. Today the old tank is the centre of a thriving community. Without boom or boost, with nothing to aid it but the normal development of the wonderful resources of the district, Taber has grown to a town of 2,500 inhabitants. It is the centre of an agricultural district 2,500 square miles in extent. Its 11 coal mines ship more coal than any other coal centre in the west. Its climate is superb, its people prosperous, its growth steady, its future assured. It ships 1,500,000 bushels of wheat every year. It has electric light and waterworks, government telephone (local and rural), it has prospects of natural gas within its limits; it has three schools, four churches, four hotels, three elevators, three banks. It is 32 miles east of Lethbridge and 77 miles west of Medicine Hat, and is on a projected line of the Canadian Northern Railway.

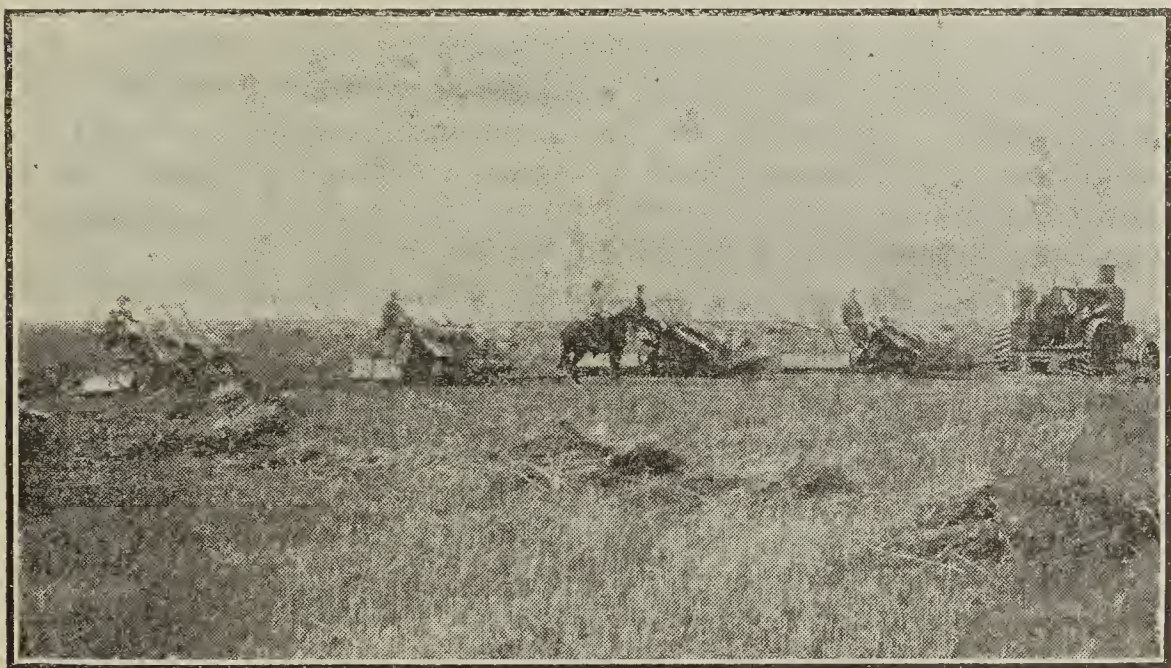
Taber's agricultural area is one of the richest in the West. In 1911, the 125,000 acres under crop produced 1,500,000 bushels of splendid spring wheat. In 1912 more than 200,000 acres are under crop. A big steel bridge crossing the Belly river gives access to a vast agricultural territory to the north of the town. Three elevators have a capacity of 100,000 bushels. Mixed farming is successful. The soil is fairly heavy with clay subsoil. The rainfall is good, the record of June, 1911, being 7.04 inches, against 4.64 at Lethbridge.

FAMOUS FOR ITS COAL.

Taber coal is known as the best domestic fuel on the market. Eleven companies operate, including the Canada West Company, with the biggest plant in the West. The total daily capacity of the mines is 3,500 tons, and the payroll when the mines are working to capacity is \$50,000. The coal is clean, smokeless, burns to a white ash and assays 50 per cent. fixed carbon. The seams are from three to five feet in thickness.

The town is boring for natural gas, with good prospect of a permanent flow. The town will give exemption from taxation, water, fuel and light at cost to reliable industries.

Taber's educational facilities are excellent. In 1911 there was completed a \$70,000 school of the most modern type, and in addition to this there are two other schools, giving a total of 16 class rooms.



CUTTING WHEAT IN THE TABER DISTRICT

Last year the town spent \$150,000. on municipal improvements, which includes six miles of water mains and a \$15,000 steel standpipe. This year considerably more will be undertaken. Estimates are being obtained for a municipally owned lighting system and for the laying of cement walks.

Farm land sells in the Taber district at from \$15 to \$40 per acre, and business lots in the town sell from \$1,500 up. Residence lots are worth from \$100 up. Water rates in the town are \$20 per annum. Phone rates are \$28 for business, and \$18 for residence, with rural and long distance connection. and an exchange with over 150 subscribers.

The tax rate for 1911 was 23 mills and the assessment \$1,500,000. The assessment for 1912 is estimated at \$2,000,000, with a lowered tax rate.

Address all communications to Colin G. Groff, Secretary Board of Trade, Taber, Alberta.

MAGRATH

THAT Magrath and the Garden City are synonymous goes without saying—they cannot be disassociated. Her rich endowments, both of natural and artificial beauty, have won her the enviable title, bumper crops, beautiful homes, pleasant surroundings, and a prosperous people being the distinctive features of the Garden City and its fertile tributary district.

Although only a half-score years in age, Magrath has expanded from a lone settler's shack to a busy town of 1,500 inhabitants. The story of this phenomenal growth would fill a volume. But we are forced to pass by this era of expansion, and confine our present treatise to the Magrath of the present—the bright, beautiful Magrath of today.

In Magrath agriculture is king. The soil yields forth its fruits in rich abundance, filling the purses of the farmers, and spreading prosperity in general. Although Magrath has several exclusive wheat kings, the district may rightfully be termed a mixed farming district. The soil is of a rich dark loam in character. It holds the moisture well, and, with proper cultivation, will produce a good crop every year. Better results, however, are obtained by summer fallowing. By scientific tillage, crop failures are rendered an impossibility, as there is always sufficient moisture to mature the crops.

J. F. Bradshaw, who has grown wealthy on his Magrath farm, produced a crop that averaged 57 bushels to the acre; and this, too, on a field of 800 acres. Last season Jensen Brothers' Ranching Co., harvested 43,200 bushels of wheat from their 700 acre field west of town. A view of this magnificent crop accompanies this article. These are only two instances of the many big yields on record in this district. We invite you to correspond with the parties named in respect to these statements.

Dairying also occupies a conspicuous place in this district. With pure water, clear skies, and luxuriant pastures, Boss thrives and rewards well her owner. The cream finds a ready sale at the local creamery. With a few good milch cows, a flock of hens, a number of hogs, and about 15 acres of our choice lands, a person need not worry about the future. An independent living of the most desirable kind is assured.

Magrath is the most prominent horse breeding centre south of Calgary. Rosedale Farm, owned by R. W. Bradshaw, is the recognized home of the Percheron horse in Southern Alberta. This stable is headed by the famous imported stallion Pink,

twice winner at the International Stock Show at Chicago. Pure bred cattle, poultry, sheep, and swine are also found extensively on the farms.

But Magrath does not depend solely on the farm. This district is underlaid with first-class commercial coal. Little has been done to tap this great asset, but immense quantities of Magrath coal will be shipped to outside points next winter, when the mines of the Magrath Coal and Electric Light Co. will be in full operation by electricity. The immense coal deposits of this section need only a small capital to make them yield big profits to the enterprising investor.

Magrath is located on a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway running from Lethbridge to Cardston, and thus being on a great transcontinental highway it is assured of the best



HARVESTING ON THE JENSEN RANCH IN THE MAGRATH DISTRICT

transportation, and a first class passenger service.

As a town Magrath is hard to beat. Its citizens are wide-awake, with the result that there is something doing all the time.

There is no saloon in Magrath, for it is the only local option district in the province. The bar, and its associate evils, is thus eliminated, ridding the town of an undesirable element.

Delegates to the Dry-Farming Congress are invited to call and enjoy the hospitality of the people of Magrath while attending the Congress. It is as free as the air we breathe. The Garden City is the place for you, and you are invited to communicate with F. H. Turner, secretary of the Board of Trade, Magrath, Alberta.

OLDS

THE town of Olds is situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway about 60 miles north of Calgary, in the centre of one of the best mixed farming districts in the province, and it has a population of 1,200. There is a fine town hall and good fire fighting apparatus. The business portion comprises two banks, three department stores, two hardware stores, one gents' furnishing store, two tailor shops, one jewelry store, two drug stores, three lumber yards, one harness shop, four livery stables, two furniture stores, four blacksmith shops, two hotels, six real estate offices, one tinsmith shop, five implement dealers, two bakers, one newspaper, one milk and cream factory, one cement block plant, two elevators, two motor garages, one music store, one undertaking establishment, one stud barn, one butcher's shop, two grist mills, one opera house and one moving-picture theatre.

The professional ranks consist of two physicians, one dentist and two lawyers.

There are churches representing five denominations, Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic.

There are three schools now in use, over-crowded, and a \$35,000 10-room school is being contracted for.

Nine long distance telephone lines connect Olds with all parts of the province.

Three passenger trains each way go through Olds daily. There are also three miles of freight siding.

There are good opportunities for a box factory, pump factory, brick yard, sash and door factory, etc., etc.

Sportsmen will find plenty of game as the district abounds with partridge, prairie chicken, ducks, geese and rabbits. Good fishing and deer shooting are within easy distance.

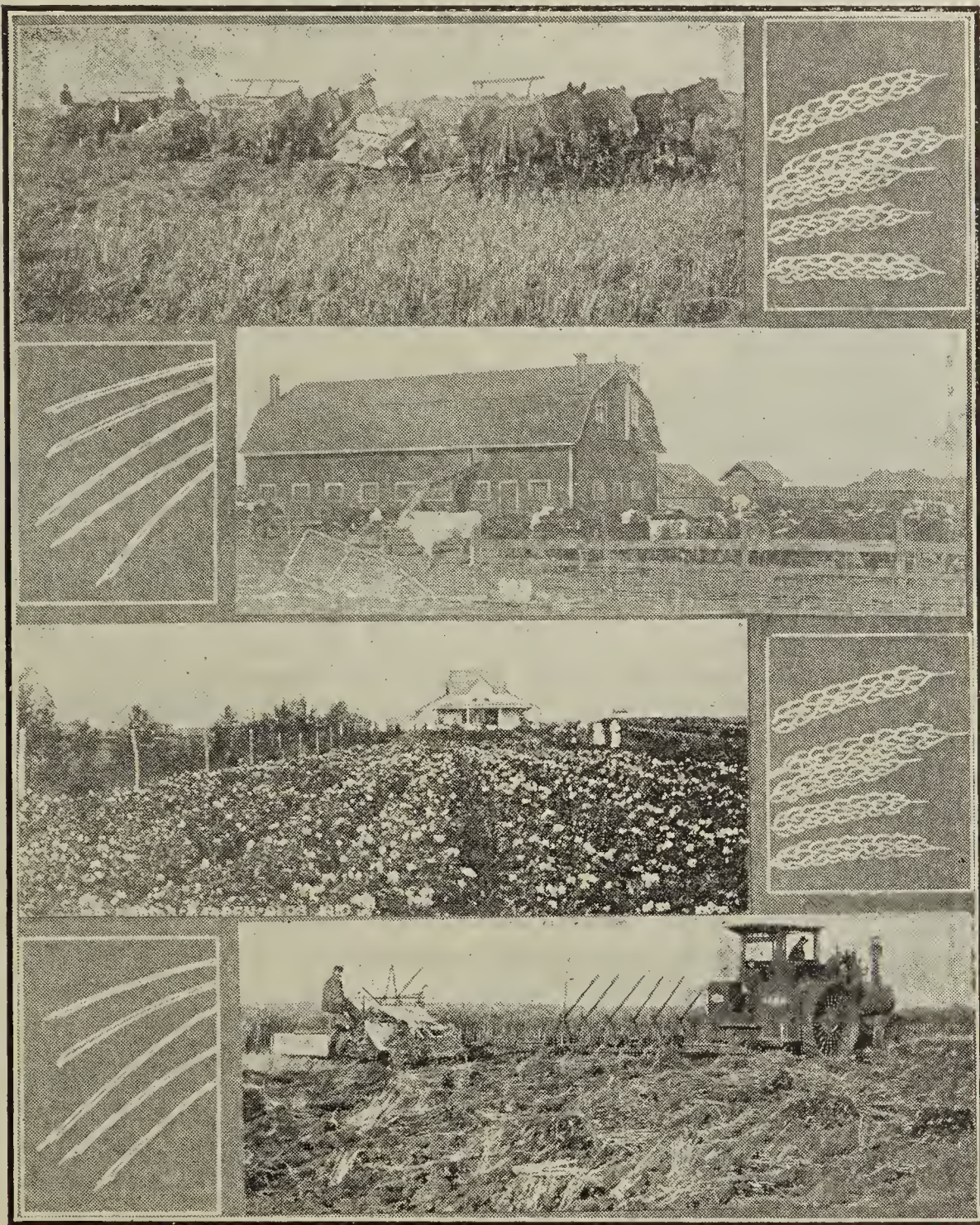
Olds boasts of having the most up-to-date Demonstration Farm in Alberta, and its location, adjoining the town limits, makes it of easy access to all visitors. This farm is owned by the provincial government and is for the purpose of demonstrating what kind of farming will best pay the farmer in the district.

The soil is a black rich loam, 18 to 24 inches in depth, with clay subsoil. There is an aquadate rainfall and drought is unknown.

The Laurentia Milk Company has established its first plant here, and is in a position to handle milk in a far larger quantity than is now being produced in the district.

An annual Fair is held under the auspices of the Olds Agricultural Society on its own grounds, comprising 40 acres.

Enormous quantities of timothy, wild hay and green feed are shipped annually, one dealer shipping 300 cars of 1911 hay to date; also large numbers of horses and cattle, among the cattle being heavy shipments of pure bred Herefords, from one



DIVERSIFIED FARMING PAYS WELL AT OLDS

of the largest ranches in Alberta, and many imported thoroughbred draft horses by one of the principal importers in Alberta.

There are approximately five townships of free land for settlement between 25 and 40 miles west of Olds.

Any information desired will be cheerfully supplied upon application to the Secretary, Board of Trade, Olds, Alberta.

BANFF, ALBERTA

EIGHTY miles west of Calgary and the prairies and you are in the heart of the Rockies at Banff. This is the first and best known stopping place in the mountains on the Canadian Pacific main line going west, and is considered by many to be the most beautiful mountain resort in America. It is ideally situated in the green valley of the Bow river, with the great peaks of Tunnel, Cascade and Rundle mountains in close neighborhood, and is the tourist centre for the Rocky Mountains Park, a great playground of 1,800 square miles set aside by the Canadian government for the preservation and enjoyment of the great natural beauties of the district.

At Banff one may have all the comforts of civilization in close touch with all that is wildest, grandest and most primitive in nature.

Banff has well been called "the Beautiful." It is over-arched in summer with a sky that in its deep azure outrivals that of Italy, lit with the brilliant sunshine that is characteristic of western Canada and possesses an exhilarating atmosphere, full of ozone, purified by frost and forest, the best medicine for tired nerves and overworked brains.

Banff is also famous for its hot springs. These remarkable springs have a temperature in some cases of as high as 114°. They have valuable therapeutic qualities and have effected remarkable cures in cases of rheumatic and kindred ailments.

The bath houses are controlled by the government and provide special accommodation for invalids. There are hot sulphur baths, cold shower, hot plunge, sweating rooms and two large swimming pools.

A little to the west of the town is an enclosure of about 800 acres, in which there are buffalo, elk, moose and other native animals while in the zoo are specimens of the various wild animals found in the Rockies.

Some very attractive peaks for the amateur mountain climber are to be found at Banff, and 20 miles to the south Mt. Assiniboine, the "Matterhorn of the Rockies," offers difficulties to tempt the ambition of the most experienced.

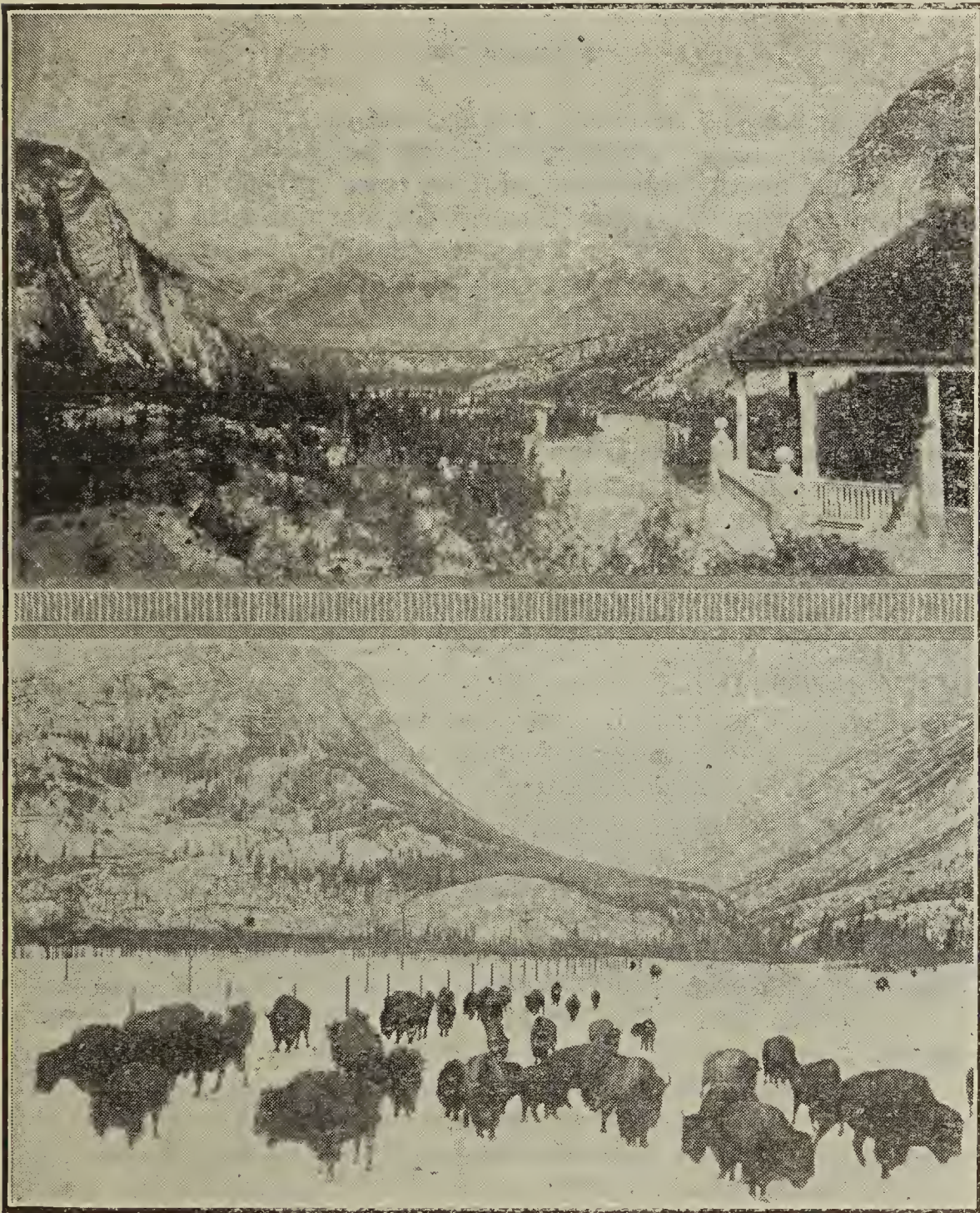
There is capital fishing in the lakes and streams. The beautiful Dolly Varden trout, the Gray trout, the Grayling and the Land-Locked salmon are all to be had close at hand.

Excellent roads have been built in the park to many points

of interest, as well as pony trails which give access to wilder and more remote places.

The Vermilion Lakes, Echo River, and Lake Minnewanka also afford delightful opportunities for canoeing.

There is ample accommodation for tourists of all classes in Banff. Eight hotels cater not only to those who demand uxurious surroundings but also to those of more moderate



GRANDEUR UNSURPASSED AT BANFF, IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

purse. Cottages may be rented for the season at reasonable rates, and outfits are obtainable in the town for those who desire to camp. Ponies, guides or horses for any expedition are also to be had at charges fixed by the government.

For further particulars write to the Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park, Banff, Alberta.

BOW ISLAND

BOW ISLAND takes its name from a small island lying in the forks of the Bow and Belly Rivers, about six miles north and west of the town proper. The town is 45 miles from Medicine Hat on the east and 65 miles from Lethbridge on the west. It has no history, but it has a great future. Springing up on the Olquist homestead in 1909, it went ahead with meteoric rapidity, and gave promise early of being a town of considerable importance. In 1910, one year after its birth, the citizens formed their first village council, and various improvements were effected. In 1911 two elevators went up, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, finding its depot too small, promptly erected another more in keeping with the town's progress. In March, 1912, the first town council was elected, and the way opened for the accomplishment of some big undertakings.

At present Bow Island has the following business houses: Four general stores, one hardware, one gents' outfitting, two banks, three lumber yards, two blacksmiths, two pool halls, two meat shops, one licensed and two unlicensed hotels, four restaurants, one fruit and confectionery, two barber shops, one millinery store, one newspaper, two real estate offices, four implement firms, one tailor, two livery and sale stables, one jeweller, two harness shops, one drug store, post office, two doctors and a feed and chop mill. All the business houses and most of the residences have the telephone installed. The Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian churches are all represented by handsome structures.

Farmers have done well. Last year, 1911, was an admittedly unfavorable season, notwithstanding which, however, J. W. Prillaman, three miles north of Bow Island, secured 1,150 bushels of wheat from 26 acres, an average of 44 bushels to the acre, while from 34 acres he secured 3,031 bushels of oats, and from 52 acres sown to barley he had 3,071 bushels.

Bow Island has 10 coal mines within a radius of nine miles of town. It also has the largest natural gas field in the world. Eight wells have been drilled already, and their combined flow amounts to nearly 100,000,000 feet of gas every twenty-four hours. A company is at present drilling 20 gas wells, and the cost of drilling and piping the gas to different towns is estimated at over \$4,000,000.

Write to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Bow Island, Alberta.

CORONATION

IN the early part of the fall of 1911, there was nothing to distinguish section 13, township 36, range 11, from the miles of fertile prairie land surrounding. However, it was to be the home of the most flourishing point in Central Alberta, namely, Coronation.

On September 27, the Canadian Pacific Railway townsite was sold. In one month 300 people were living there, and on April 15, 800 were making Coronation their home. At this rate we can safely expect a population of 1,500 before the town is one year old.

Coronation's future as a railroad centre is assured. It is the new divisional point of the Lacombe-Moose Jaw line of



OATS YIELD ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS TO THE ACRE IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA, AND CORONATION'S OATS ARE FAMOUS.

the Canadian Pacific and also the lines under construction from Swift Current to Edmonton, from Coronation to Sedgwick, from Coronation to Camrose, and a proposed line from Coronation to Bassano.

Coronation has a \$50,000 hotel, while municipal buildings are to be constructed at an initial cost of \$25,000, and other projects are under consideration.

Anyone seeking farm lands or good business openings should communicate with the Secretary of the Coronation Board of Trade, who will be pleased to promptly answer all inquiries for information.

COWLEY

COWLEY is 70 miles west of Lethbridge on the Crows Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway (which it has been said will soon become the main line of that company) and 80 miles south of Calgary. It is the closest farming centre to the mountains, being only 20 miles distant.

The surrounding country is one of the best mixed farming and fall wheat raising districts in America. A crop failure is unknown here. The soil is heavy and well adapted to conserve the moisture. The spring rains will assure a crop in the dryest of seasons. Wheat runs from 25 to 40 bushels per acre and oats from 60 to 100 bushels. Vegetables and small fruits are grown in abundance. There is always a ready cash market for all products of the farm in the mining towns of the mountains. The country is well watered, the three forks of the Old Man river flowing through it, and there are many springs and creeks. The rivers abound in trout, this being the mecca of the fishermen of Southern Alberta. Prairie chicken are plentiful and the adjacent mountains teem with large game. Coal and wood are within easy reach. Large deposits of iron ore and firebrick clay have been located near here.

The minerals of this district are practically undeveloped as yet, there being promise of a great future in this line. Homestead land is all taken up, but there are many fine farming tracts yet for sale by speculators, ranging in price from \$15 to \$45 per acre, according to location. The roads are exceptionally good and the rivers are fast being bridged.

Rural government-owned telephones at low cost are installed in parts and will be extended this year, so that practically all of the district will be served. Branch post offices are established in outlying districts, with a bi-weekly mail service from Cowley. The population is composed chiefly of English, Irish, Scotch, Eastern Canadians and Americans.

The climate compares favorably with any agricultural part of Canada, with the addition of warm winds in winter, which clear off the snow and admit of cattle grazing out all the time, and the rainfall mostly in May and June. The summers and autumn are delightful.

There are many fine horses and cattle raised here, and there is a marked improvement in this line yearly.

Further particulars of this district can be obtained by parties interested by writing the Secretary of the Cowley Board of Trade, or by a personal visit to the district.

CHAMPION

CHAMPION DISTRICT is one of large extent, with good soil of lasting fertility and well adapted to the successful production of grains and grasses. Spring wheat and garden stuffs are especially adapted to conditions. The land is mostly level and free from rocks. Coal, builders' sand and rocks right at hand, and good water at depths of 20 to 200 feet.



THE CROP OF 1911 WAS HARD TO BEAT. YIELDS AND QUALITY WERE EXCEPTIONALLY FINE.

Listen: Champion District has room for more neighbors. Fine openings for farming, ranching, coal mining and all contingent lines.



DAIRY AND BEEF CATTLE THRIVE ON THE PRAIRIE GRASSES.
PRACTICALLY NO HOUSEING IS REQUIRED FOR STOCK.

The town has no competing centre for 25 miles to the west and 60 miles to the east. Intending locators in business are invited to call and investigate, or write to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, asking for free illustrated booklet of Champion and District.

Watch for the Champion exhibit at the Dry-Farming Congress.

GRANUM

GRANUM was originally a ranching district, but was opened up for settlement about the year 1900. Active immigration began in 1902-3, and in 1904-05 was at its highest. Many of the settlers came in by wagon trains from the United States, while in 1905 it was not an unusual sight to see from seven to 12 emigrant cars on the track at one time. As a result of this great influx of settlers, nearly all of the homestead lands in the district are exhausted, but, owing to numerous large holdings, improved farm lands may be purchased at from \$15 to \$40 per acre, according to the distance from town.

The district is approximately 30 miles north and south by 60 miles east and west. The western portion consists of a range of hills, called the Porcupines. These hills are particularly adapted for stock raising, poultry raising and mixed farming on a small scale. The eastern part is composed of level or gently rolling prairies—the ideal location for the grain grower.

Mixed farming, dairying and poultry raising pay perhaps the best, the district being only 65 miles from the mining and lumbering camps of the Crowsnest Pass, where the demand for farm produce greatly exceeds the supply and is ever increasing. Granum is also only 90 miles and 40 miles respectively from the cities of Calgary and Lethbridge, which means that it has a market on all sides for all vegetables, butter and eggs, etc., which it can possibly produce. The average price the year round is about 30 cents per pound for butter and 25 cents per dozen for eggs.

The following are the grain yields, average and exceptional:

	Average bushels per acre.	Exceptional bushels per acre.
Spring Wheat.....	25	45
Winter Wheat.....	30	50
Oats.....	50	100

All other grains in proportion.

If this interests you to the point where you would like to know more, meet the district representatives at the Dry-Farming Congress or write the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Granum, Alberta.

Arrangements are being made whereby visitors at the Congress who are desirous of looking the district over will be given the opportunity to do so. It will cost you nothing—all that is asked is that you will come.

ERSKINE

ERSKINE is an up-to-date town in which all lines of business are well represented, including a farmers' elevator and cheese factory. It is located on the Lacombe branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the centre of one of the best mixed farming districts in Canada, where irrigation is unnecessary, just far enough from the mountains to be out of the heavy timber, and near enough to escape the frost. There is coal and wood in abundance, while good water is obtained at 20 to 60 feet.

Homesteads are all taken in this vicinity, but raw land sells at \$11 to \$20 per acre, and partially improved farms at \$16 to \$30 per acre, depending on location and improvements. The soil is a black sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, and its



LAKE SCENE AT ERSKINE.

productiveness for small grains, small fruits and garden truck cannot be beaten, while the wild grasses are unexcelled as a developer for young stock and a milk producer, and a great deal of land is being seeded to tame grass, which does well.

While the thermometer occasionally drops to 30° below, our high altitude (2,000 feet) makes it less noticeable than 10° below in the north central states, for here we have no wind with low temperature, and for the same reason our climate is healthy. Hay fever and asthma are unknown here.

One newspaper, a four-roomed brick school, three church organizations, the I.O.O.F. and M. W. of A. look after the literary, educational, spiritual and fraternal wants of our community, which is composed of a bunch of rustlers, who get what they want and will always extend the glad hand to those of their kind.

Address Secretary Erskine Board of Trade for further information.

PINCHER CREEK

PINCHER CREEK is on the Crowsnest Pass branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A branch line of the Canadian Northern is surveyed through the town limits, and is now under construction, assuring ample railway facilities.

There are four churches, a hospital, a flour mill, a creamery, two banks, three hotels, a public school with six teachers, and a Catholic separate school and convent. All the different branches of trade are well represented, and the citizens of the town and surrounding country can get all their supplies at as good prices as people living 1,000 miles east.

In the old grazing days Pincher Creek was admitted to be "the very best section of Alberta," and now that the herds have given way to the grain grower, we are still on top. Not only can we obtain the largest yield of all kinds of spring grains, as has been proven by government statistics, but we are the cradle of winter wheat, in which product we can beat all comers, both as regards quantity and quality, and, as for growing timothy hay, we have no peers.

Irrigation is not required to grow and mature the best of grains, cereals and grasses. We have an average annual precipitation of 18.22 inches, and throughout the growing season we have heavy dews.

It is as a mixed farming district, however, that we shine. The abundance of rich grasses, the unlimited water supply, the invigorating climate, modified by the Chinook winds, all tend to make the Pincher Creek District an ideal place for raising stock of all kinds, while our close proximity to the great mining district in the Crowsnest Pass gives us the best market in the world for any and every one of our products at a minimum of cost in the way of transportation.

In short, it is plain to see that this district has more natural advantages than any other district in the West, and when to all these you add the beauty and grandeur of our scenery, and the fact that we have a very paradise for the hunter of all kinds of game, both great and small, as well as for the fisherman and tourist, the holiday maker, and the man in search of health, it is hardly to be wondered at that the residents rejoice in their great fortune, and extend a cordial invitation to intending settlers to join them and thus add to the great number of contented and prosperous Canadians.

IRVINE

IRVINE is situated in the centre of one of the richest mixed farming districts of Alberta, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 22 miles east of Medicine Hat, and in the gas belt. It was incorporated in 1909 and now has a population of 450. The total assessment in 1911 was over \$300,000.

To supply the demands of the people living to the north and south, the following businesses are found: Five general stores, five implement dealers, three real estate dealers, two elevators, with capacity of 75,000 bushels, two hotels, two lumber yards, two livery and feed stables, two blacksmiths' shops, a feed store, two restaurants, one harness shop, tin shop, Union Bank of Canada, and a telephone exchange with long distance telephone connection with all parts of Alberta.



The district extends to the south as far as the international boundary, north to the Saskatchewan river, east to the fourth meridian and west to Medicine Hat. There are 30,000 acres of land under cultivation, producing the best grain in the world. In 1911 400,000 bushels of grain were marketed.

The land lying to the south is a black loam with a clay subsoil and to the north it is a chocolate colored loam. The country is especially adapted to mixed farming and land can be homesteaded or purchased from \$9 to \$16 per acre. Much choice land is at present available, but it is being taken rapidly.

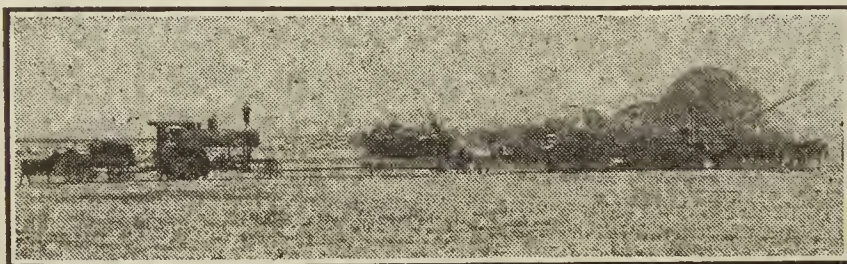
If you are contemplating moving you cannot do better than settle in the Irvine district. For further particulars write the Irvine Board of Trade, E. H. Bally president, E. S. Bolton, M.D., secretary-treasurer.

STRATHMORE

STRATHMORE, the keystone of the irrigated belt, is a thriving young town of 1,200 inhabitants, situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 35 miles east of Calgary. The head offices of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company—the Department of Natural Resources—are situated here, together with their monster Demonstration farm. This district holds all records for the best average acreage yields of wheat, oats, flax and barley during the past five years.

AT THE DOOR TO A HIGH-PRICED MARKET.

On account of its proximity to Calgary, a thriving city, it offers especial advantages to farmers in dairy products and garden truck, as perhaps there is no city on the continent where such high prices prevail for such things, and they are at market just one hour from the time they are taken from the ground.



HARVESTING AT STRATHMORE

Alfalfa has been experimented with in this district, and it has been proven that it grows very luxuriantly. As a result many hundreds of acres are under cultivation.

Strathmore was incorporated as a village in 1907 and as a town in 1911. It has now a population of 1,200, two banks, two hotels, one newspaper and many flourishing mercantile houses.

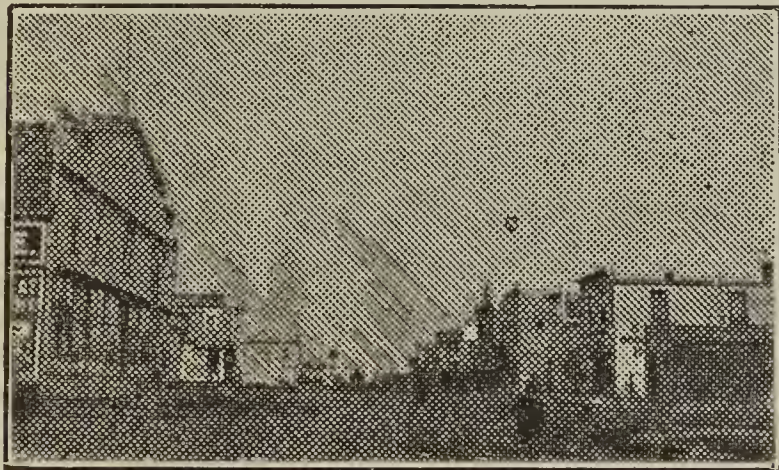
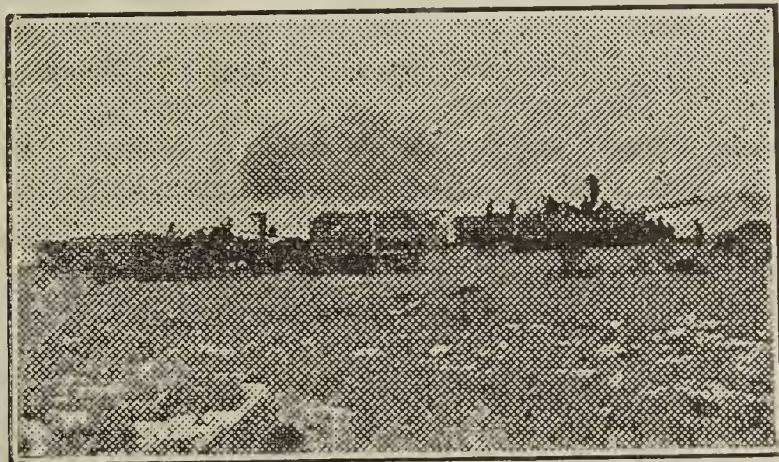
Natural gas is being piped into the town and will be supplied at a rate of 20 cents per 1,000 feet for manufacturing purposes and 35 cents for domestic uses. Waterworks and sewage systems are also being installed and the fall of 1912 will see Strathmore as well equipped municipally for domestic comfort as one could care for.

Inquiries are solicited by the Strathmore Board of Trade, of which J. G. Troy is president, A. W. Miller vice-president, and C. V. VanScoy secretary-treasurer.

LANGDON

LANGDON, "the good luck town," is the centre of the largest grain growing district in Alberta, 400,000 bushels being shipped from here the last harvest. Wheat yielded 30 to 50 bushels, oats 75 to 100 bushels and flax 15 to 25 bushels. The district is settled with the very best farmers.

Langdon is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 22 miles east of Calgary, and is a junction point of the Red Deer-Carmangay Branch. The Canadian Northern Railway will run into town; also the electric inter-urban railway. The town has a population of 500. Taxes are low and living is comparatively



HARVEST AND STREET SCENES AT LANGDON.

cheap. There are four churches and fine public school educational facilities. A splendid automobile road runs to Calgary, and the proximity of the larger city affords superior advantages of shipping facilities.

Because of the unexcelled fertility of the soil and the closeness of Calgary there is an exceptional opening for truck farmers. Calgary always provides a market for all the garden stuff available, and the highest prices are obtainable. Land is comparatively cheap for this purpose.

Write to Secretary of "I Will Boost Langdon Club" for particulars.

WARNER

WARNER is a new town of 400 people, situated in the midst of 500,000 acres of Sunny Southern Alberta's best wheat land.

THRIFTY YOUNG TOWN.

Warner is a young town, and her district is a young district in point of actual settlement. In 1911 there were only 400,000 bushels of grain raised, in 1912 there are only 40,000 acres of land broke out of 500,000 acres ready for the plow. It is known that this district can raise immense crops of the famous Alberta Red winter wheat and equally large crops of hard spring wheat, while 100 bushels of oats to the acre is a common crop, flax and barley do well, cattle thrive and garden truck grows well. With only 10 per cent. of the ground touched what we do need is people—lots of people—and they are coming in steadily. There is room for more and a money-making chance for all.

Warner has two general stores, three lumber yards, five implement houses, two hardware stores, one drug store, three hotels and boarding houses, two restaurants, one harness shop, two livery stables, one bank, one good school and three churches. The buildings are substantial and some of the houses are really beautiful. Cement walks add to the up-to-date look of the town, the water supply is adequate and good and the taxes are low. Come and look it over.

BIG CROPS ARE ASSURED.

Warner district is located midway in the country between Lethbridge and the international boundary. The character of the soil is a heavy coating of rich loam underlaid with a substrata of clay loam. The average rainfall is about 16 inches per annum, more than sufficient to get huge crop results with modern dry-farming methods. The present railway service is good and within a few years this district will be served by branches or main lines of three transcontinental roads. The climate is delightful (never too hot, never too cold and always suitable for bringing crop results.) To the investor in lands or to the farmer this district offers unequalled chances for money results.

Any inquiries directed to the Secretary of the Warner Board of Trade will be promptly answered.

STIRLING

THE thriving town of Stirling was founded in May, 1899 by a band of progressive pioneers who wended their way across the prairies. The district includes 115,000 acres of the best farm land in Western Canada, 8,000 acres of which is under the Canadian Pacific Railway's canal system. During 1911 40,000 acres of level prairie were under cultivation.

Stirling produced 275,000 bushels of grain in 1911. Some wheat fields averaged 60 bushels per acre, while barley went as high as 75 bushels per acre.

There is an ever increasing demand for poultry, and dairy products. Alfalfa, timothy and other grasses are abundantly raised. Fifteen hundred tons of hay were cut last year, 500 tons of it alfalfa, the ideal dairy feed. Horses, sheep and cattle run on the range all the year around, and remain sleek and fat even through the severest winters.



RESIDENCE OF A. E. FAWNS, STIRLING

The public school is second to none in the province. Three years' high school work are given in the high school department and the school library possesses 1,000 volumes.

Stirling is a railroad junction, and this makes it a centre for many industries. The Stirling-Weyburn line east, which is under construction, will open up one of the richest districts.

Stirling is an ideal place for investment, an excellent place for a home, and a glorious district of opportunity. For further information write to Board of Trade, Stirling, Alberta.

WINNIFRED

WINNIFRED is situated on the Crowsnest line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, in the heart of an agricultural district that can boast of the richest soil in Southern Alberta, an abundance of good water, unlimited supply of coal, splendid school facilities and an ideal climate.

The soil is a rich black loam, from 12 to 24 inches in depth, with a subsoil that will hold moisture the year round. The warm and fertile nature of the soil makes it specially adapted to the growing of grains and vegetables.

In many localities the year 1911 proved more or less of a failure, but the following figures taken from different parts of the district go to show that as an agricultural district Winnifred is unsurpassed: A. K. Bergen, wheat 30, oats 95, flax 22; E. O. Cuddington, wheat 39, flax 20; Peter Johnson, wheat 29, oats 65, flax 19; Christ. Hansen, wheat 36; Roy McLean, wheat 32; Geo. Caye, wheat 28, oats 70, flax 19; John Christopherson, wheat 31; and F. L. Baker, wheat 28, oats 60.

The land is underlaid with coal, which is being mined to a limited extent, the veins running from four to six feet in thickness. The quality is superior to anything found in Southern Alberta outside of the famous Galt coal of Lethbridge.

The country is thickly settled by a thrifty class of people from the United States and Eastern Canada. The entire country is organized into school districts and good substantial school buildings loom up over the prairies. The homestead land is a thing of the past, but there is still a large amount of land for sale, the prices ranging from \$20 to \$30 per acre, and they are rapidly advancing. Two years ago one store and a livery barn comprised the town; today there is a thriving village, with three general stores, two livery stables, five machine firms, two dray lines, two large halls, restaurants, blacksmith shop, three lumber yards, church, school and one of the finest hotels in the country. The contract is let for a new depot that in magnificence will surpass anything outside of the large cities. This move on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway bespeaks a bright future for the town and gives promise of increased railroad facilities, while Winnifred is promised the most extensive side tracks in their yard of any place between Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

SUFFIELD

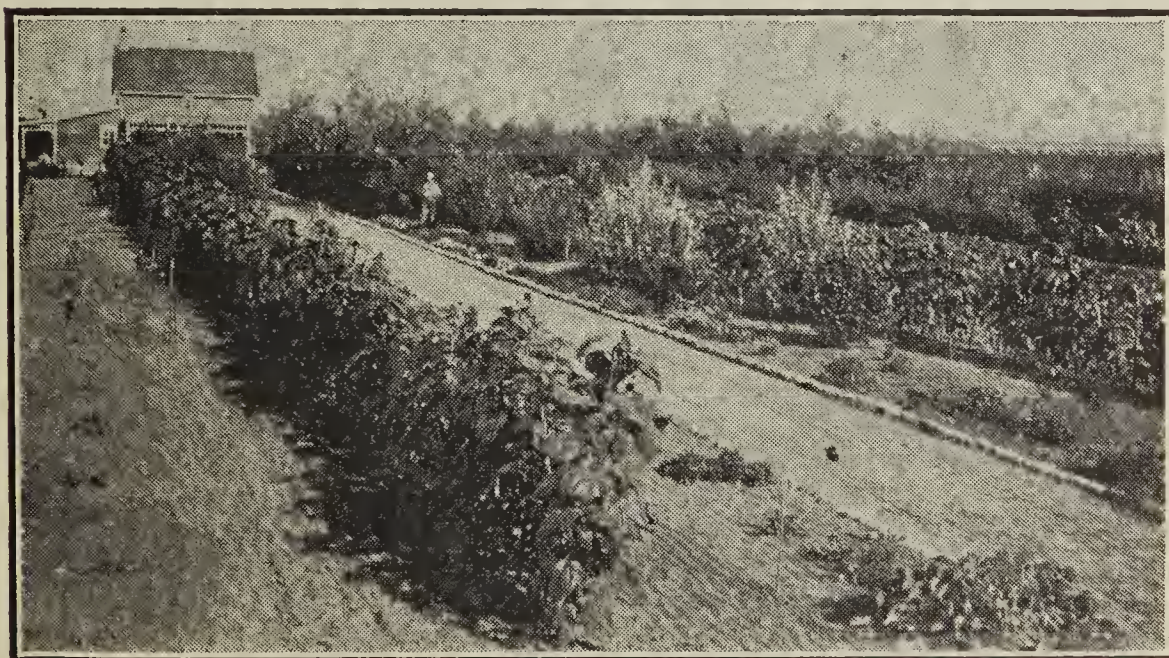
SUFFIELD is a new town on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 26 miles west of Medicine Hat.

The Canadian Wheat Lands, Ltd., have 64,000 acres in this district, and commenced last year to put the same under cultivation.



A BIG GRAIN FARM.

Suffield is also adjacent to the Southern Alberta Land Company's 350,000 acres of dry and irrigated lands.



GARDEN PLOT OF A PROSPEROUS SUFFIELD FARMER.

It is undoubtedly an excellent farming district, and about which any information may be obtained by writing Jas. D. McGregor, Suffield, Alberta.

PROVOST

ONE of the most promising towns on the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of Alberta is Provost, which is situated about midway between Saskatoon and Wetaskiwin. The location as shown on the Dominion government survey is Section 17 in township 39, range 2, west of the fourth meridian.

Provost is essentially a town of opportunities, as it is in the centre of one of the most fertile wheat fields in the whole of this great province. Here, without obstacles in the shape of scrub or stone, the wheat farmer can plow his furrow five miles long with oxen, horses, steam or gasoline power.

The soil is a rich chocolate clay loam on a sub-soil of clay. The whole district is very gently undulating and practically every section is adapted to steam or gasoline power. Splendid water is everywhere easily obtained at an average depth of 60 feet. It is no uncommon sight to see a section or two of land transformed in one month from virgin prairie to a magnificent seed bed.

The resources of the district are in no way confined to wheat growing. Situated to the south at a distance of 15 miles is the celebrated Sounding Lake Ranching District, where large herds of cattle and horses range and feed on the prairie grass, yielding at very small cost a big line of profit for their owners. In this vicinity sheep have proved an extremely profitable holding.

The town, which sprang into being in the spring of 1908, is recognized by all commercial men as a good business centre. It boasts a population of 500 enterprising inhabitants. The education of the children is being well looked after. Adequate school accommodation is provided with a staff of three teachers. Practically every Christian body is represented here, including the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran and Roman Catholic. The great fraternal orders are represented by the A.F. & A.M., the K.O.P., and C.O.F.

The world of sport is not neglected, for last year Provost won a handsome silver challenge cup in open competition at baseball. The Curling Club also won handsome prizes against formidable opponents at Calgary and Saskatoon. The lover of a good horse race finds his opportunity on the excellent race track provided by the local athletic association.

In a word no district offers better advantages than Provost.

CARSTAIRS

CARSTAIRS is situated 40 miles north of Calgary, and is immediately surrounded by 800 square miles of the choicest farming land in Central Alberta. Mixed farming has been followed here during the past six years with unqualified success, and the many fine farms and successful farmers attest the fertility of the land. It has a population of 400.

The fact that we have five local elevators of a total capacity of 250,000 bushels is proof of our large grain exports. During the past three years the Dominion government has taken from this district annually large quantities of grain for international



The 100,000 Club of Calgary in the Wheat Field of Simon Downie & Sons, at Carstairs
One Thousand Sheaves of this Wheat were used by the Dominion Government
to demonstrate the wheat-growing possibilities of the district.

exhibits. This is an assurance of the quality of the grain. Carstairs enjoys the distinction of having the largest and most modern dairy farm in Canada west of Winnipeg.

Newcomers looking for a fine agricultural section, with all the comforts and conveniences of a well established locality, can do no better than locate in the Carstairs district.

For further information write to the Secretary Carstairs Board of Trade, Carstairs, Alberta.

